HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 119— BOMBAY FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 16 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
17Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x ..		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKONDAx		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20,837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
11 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA		20,837
5 May,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
12 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA*	10,953
19 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx	16,088

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers fro India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

	A	B	C
	£	£	£
1st Saloon to London ..	80	70	60
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London ..	54	52	
,, ,, ,, Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about,	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Jany.	DOMALA ..	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
27th Sept.	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
16th Sept.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
17th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
19th ,,	*VITA ..	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
21st ,,	BARODA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
28th ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.
2nd Nov.	xKARAGOLA.	Mombasa.

*Weather permitting.

xExtra sailing to Mombasa only.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	12 Sept.	21 Sept.
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	29 ,,	12 ,,
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	17 Oct.	30 ,,
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 ,,	12 Nov.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone Nos. 20279, 23788. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Celebes Maru ..	16th Sept.	22nd Sept.
Borneo Maru ..	24th ,,	8th Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct.	20th ,,
Shunko Maru ..	25th ,,	6th Nov

For Particulars apply to :—
Ch. MURASE, Manager;
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams : "SHOSEN,"
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

A NEW ADDITION
TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE
'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price Rs. 12-0 Net.

or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to :

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR - - - - (Kathiawar

AMRUTANJAN
FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper .....

Time of delivery .....

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to :—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME
OF THE
National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER YOU GET AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 Rs. 1,500 Rs. 3,000 IN CASH FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE AFTER DEATH.
WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.
For all Particulars and forms apply to:—
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6-7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

BHARAT
INSURANCE COMPANY LD.
(ESTD. 1896.)
OLDEST—STRONG—POPULAR
AND A
MOST SUCCESSFUL OFFICE.
BONUSES TO POLICY HOLDERS
Rs. 100 per thousand for the quinquennium.
THE HIGHEST BONUS ever declared by any Indian company on Endowment Policies.
NOW IS THE TIME
TO TAKE A BHARAT POLICY.
For particulars apply :—
THE SECRETARY,
Commissariat Building,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Ufeer, Kandi.
Agents :—KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY
Branches :—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCE.
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale
DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

1926 Another Year of Record Progress

NEW ASSURANCES. 1924 Rs 2,37,34,000 / 1925 Rs. 2,96,42,000 } Increase Rs. 59,08,000
1926 Rs. 3,91,39,000 } Increase Rs. 94,97,000

THE FUNDS increased by Rs. 42 LAKHS to Rs. 7,38,80,000
THE PREMIUM INCOME now exceeds Rs. 1,05,30,000 per annum.

THE NEXT VALUATION takes place as at 31st DECEMBER 1927.
WITH PROFIT POLICIES effected before that date will be entitled to share in the DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS of the CURRENT TRIENNIUM.

Prospective Policyholders are urged to communicate without delay with:—
DOUGLAS FORREST, F.F.A., Ag. Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN
INSURE it with "BIRLA"
Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.
BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, - - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

WHY - WHEN and WHERE?
The Great Protection is to Insure Your Life.
WHY? - - BECAUSE IT MEANS :—
(1) Freedom from financial worries in old age.
(2) Freedom from anxiety about those you leave behind.
WHEN TO INSURE? "Immediately of course" is the only answer
Because delay means :—
(1) Payment of higher premiums.
(2) Danger of your dying suddenly leaving your near and dear ones unprovided
WHERE TO INSURE? With a Company Offering—
(1) Sympathetic treatment.
(2) Prompt settlement of claims.
(3) The lowest rates of premium.
(4) Protection against disablement from accident or disease.
(5) Directorate combining business ability and Public Confidence.
THE HINDUSTANI BIMA COMPANY,
LIMITED DELHI?
Wherein all the above advantages and many more in addition are available, will readily help you.
For further particulars please write to :—
PANDIT BAL MUKAND ATRIYA, Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
Mr. PURSHOTTAMDAS S PATEL, Chief Agent for GUJARAT AND KATHIAWAR, Sakar Bazar, AHMEDABAD.
LALA GIRDHARILAL (of AMRITSAR), Managing Director, "Diwan Bhawan," DELHI.
WANTED :—RELIABLE AGENTS all over the Presidency on handsome remunerations.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—AGENTS, and TYPISTS. Enclose anna stamp. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND BUREAU, "Swarajya", Delhi.
A R451

WANTED.—A NURSING SUPERINTENDENT for Chhindwara Women's Hospital, C. P. Pay according to qualifications and experience. Apply to MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT.
A R452

WANTED.—A TYPIST CLERK, familiar with account keeping in Gujarati, for a public body. Apply Box No. 2027, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." Stating terms and qualifications.
A 29268

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED.—100 MATRICULATES and 500 GRADUATES for a respectable business line. Handsome income to hard-working men. Enclose one anna stamp for prompt reply Mr. GUPTA c/o. Post Box. No. 2109 Bombay.
A R454

WANTED.—PETTY AGENTS for Piece-Goods for Bombay proper and suburbs on liberal commission. Cash Security Rs. 50 against samples. For terms see the MANAGING DIRECTOR at the All India Hotel, Wassiamul Building, Grant Road, Room No. 6, between 9-30 a.m. and 12 noon or write to SYAL TRADING CO., Regd "Rose Villa", Ludhiana.
A R444.

HOTELS

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO LET at MAHIM, a commodious GROUND FLOOR, facing the Sea. Rent moderate. Apply Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO., Solicitors, Fort.
C R456.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MARATHI ENCYCLOPAEDIA.—Editor, Shridhar V. Ketkar M.A., Ph.D. Twenty-one Volumes. Price Rs. 177. Few copies left. Every school should try to possess. Govt. Sanction. Apply JNANKOSHA, Poona City.
L 29267

FOR SALE.

KAKOMI TENNIS SHIRTS.
Here is a real bargain offer in Shirts! We will supply 3 Kakomi White Tennis Shirts up to 17-1/2" collar for Rs. 7-2 or 6 Shirts Rs. 14 to any address in India. Packing and postage free.
KAKOMI DURRIES.
Kakomi Durries are manufactured in a wide selection of pleasing colours and designs, order yours now!
Prices from Rs. 2-3 per sq. yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE.
K3

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, chocest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each., 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each Prices Postage included. DAR BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir.
F R29203

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR SALE.—COTTON SOCKS 2/4, Handkerchiefs 1/14, Towels 3/-. Undershirts 4/8, all per dozen, delivered free at your door. List Free. Agarwal, Post Box: 2109, Bombay.
T R453

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21936

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.

Corona Four Latest New	Rs. 195
Corona Three fine	Rs. 95
Remington 10 Latest Slightly used	Rs. 150
Remington 10 Brief good	Rs 110
Remingtons 10 & 11 from	Rs. 75
Gujarati Remington 9	Rs. 125
Century Portable	Rs. 85

Rebuilt Remingtons Nos. 10 & 11 and Olivers 9, F'scap & Brief at specially reduced prices. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO. 321, Hornby Road, Opp. Fetit's Institute Fort, Bombay.

MEDICAL.

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P 28515-A

CATARACTS—No matter, ripe or unripe No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

PROFESSION

DON'T RISK your fortune blindly in the Poona Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTHAM Fortune Teller. Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. No Tips please.
P.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

POONA RACING SEASON 1927.

GOVERNOR'S CUP DAY, SATURDAY, 17TH SEPTEMBER.

REDUCED FARES.

FOR the GOVERNOR'S CUP DAY at the Poona Race Meeting to be held on Saturday the 17th September, 1927, first and second class tickets by Race Specials will be issued at the following REDUCED FARES:—

	FIRST CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
With admission to Grand Stand and 1st Enclosure ..	Rs 16-8-0	Rs. 10-8-0
With admission to 2nd Enclosure ..	Rs. 15-4-0	Rs. 9-4-0
Without admission to Grand Stand..	Rs. 14 0-0	Rs. 8-0-0

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 13th September, 1927.

RE: THE EASTERN DYEING, BLEACHING AND HOSIERY CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its Registered Office on SATURDAY, the 24th day of September, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to pass the following resolution, viz:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that a Liquidator be appointed".

Another extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the same place on MONDAY, the 10th day of October, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) to confirm the aforesaid Resolution, if passed.

By Order of the Board,
KEVALRAM G. GANATRA,
Managing Director.
Gresham Building,
Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
14th September, 1927.

29265.

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the temporary POST of ELECTRICAL LABORATORY ASSISTANT, College of Engineering Poona, on Rs. 50 p.m.

The applicants should have had practical experience of electric wiring and repair work in an Electrical Laboratory, test room or power station. Preference will be given to English-knowing Licensed Wiremen.

The applications should be accompanied by certificates of character and fitness from the Head of the Department where they are serving and should reach the undersigned before 25th September, 1927. Candidates must be prepared to come to Poona for an interview at their own expenses.

W. L. C. TRENCH,
Principal.
College of Engineering,
Poona, 6th September, 1927.

29261

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TWO BOILERS of BABCOCKS and WILCOCKS TYPE installed at the Balram Dass Water Works under Raipur Municipality (C. Ps.) B.N.Ry. are going to be sold very cheap. As the Committee desires to supply water by means of electric power, the old boilers aforesaid are no longer required and have to be disposed off soon. The intending purchasers may see the boilers at the Head Works Pumping Station from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. Their description is given below:—

Pressure	... 100 lbs.
H.P	... 30
Hand fired	

Communication should be made with the undersigned.

MURLIDHAR,
Secretary,
Municipal Committee, Raipur. (C. Ps.)

29266.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A QUANTITY OF BELGAUM HEMP

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th September, 1927, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Chanda Ramjee Press, Colaba, on account of the concerned the following goods damaged by fire and water:—

A quantity of Belgaum Hemp.

A deposit of 50 per cent. is required on lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 439 BORAS (IN BORAS AND LOOSE) COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 16th September, 1927, at 3 p.m (S. T.) at Wadi Bunder in Wadi Bunder Cotton Press by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following cotton belonging to Messrs. Goculdas Dossa & Co., salved from the late fire that had occured in the above mentioned press godown.

439 Boras (in Boras and Loose) cotton damaged by fire and water.

A Deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THE AUCTION SALE of Property at Hornby Road, Fort, which was advertised to take place this day has been POSTPONED until further notice.

BENNETT AND CO.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public auction this day FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Meadows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Dolatchand Amichand and Sitapchand Amichand the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Raichand Motichand Surti the Mortgagor:—

One Ladi contg. 6 pearls.
One bunch of 7 Ladis contg. 28 pearls.
One bunch of 11 Ladis contg. 54 pearls.
3 Parcels containing 335, 34, 80 pearls respectively.

1 Parcel of pearls weighing 10 tanks and 4 1/2 Ratis.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.

NOTICE

WONDERFUL BOX

The box answers the following and similar questions in all languages, speaking with deceased souls, trace of stolen articles, lost persons, hidden treasures, articles in the pockets of others, news from far, fate of the sick, can foretell the result of every work, etc.
Price Rs, 2-8-0; Postage as. 6.
B.B. BENGALI & SONS
Chhakkala Street, Farrukhabad.

AMUSEMENTS.

8 Reels.
"FELIX IN SCHOOL DAZE" — PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME :—6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
PATHE CINEMA, ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Half Price Sale

VAISHNAVITE REFORMERS OF INDIA
BY PROF. T. RAJAGOPALA CHARIAR

CONTENTS—Nathamuni; Pundarikaksha Yamunacharya; Sri Ramanujacharya Sri Vedanta Desika Manavala Maha Muni and Chaitanya.
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BORN HERO
Starring Miss GULAB and Mr. NANDRAM
COMMENCING FROM SATURDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT.
DON'T FORGET THE NEXT WEEK

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Sept. 14.

October	23.35 plus 47
December	22.67 plus 47
January	22.67 plus 48
March	22.99 plus .58
May	23.06 plus .54
Middling Spot	22.55 plus .45

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 14.

October	22.29 plus .42
January	22.63 plus .46
Middling Spot	22.15 plus .40

NEW YORK.

New York Sept. 14.

Ney York 10-30 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	21.99
January	22.22
March	22.42
New York: Noon Call.	
October	22.18
January	22.52
March	22.75
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
October	21.85
January	22.15
March	22.36

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Sept. 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	40,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	17,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.

Seinde, Good	9.20
Seinde, Fully Good	9.40
Seinde, Fine	9.60
Bengal, Good	9.20
Bengal, Fully Good	9.40
Bengal, Fine	9.60
Oomra, Good	9.70
Oomra, Fully Good	9.95
Oomra, Fine	10.20
Broach, Good	10.05
Broach, Fully Good	10.35
Broach, Fine	10.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.

September	19.56
October	19.68
November	19.71
December	19.70
January	19.69
February	19.67
March	19.64
April	19.62
May	19.60
June	19.57
July	19.55
August	19.55
September	19.55
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	20.50

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.

September	11.47 plus .19
October	11.50 plus .19
November	11.52 plus .19
December	11.57 plus .20
January	11.62 plus .19
February	11.62 plus .20
March	11.67 plus .21
April	11.65 plus .22
May	11.67 plus .21
June	11.62 plus .22
July	11.58 plus .22
August	11.48 plus .20
September	11.37 plus .20
Middling Spot	11.97 plus .30

SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 14.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	10,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East India Cotton	Nil

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 14.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Sept|Oct shipment buyers £17-7-6.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Oct|Nov shipment buyers £17-7-6.

Linseed, La Plata, C I F ton, Sept|Oct shipment continued paid £16.

Linseed, Bombay, Sept|Oct shipment sellers £18-12-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 14.

Linseed Oil, naked, London ewts, Oct|Dec delivery sellers 31|6.

Linseed Oil, naked, London ewts, Jan|April delivery sellers 32 1|2.

COFFEE.

New York, Sept. 14.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7, quality), spot 13 3|16.

THE UNITY CONFERENCE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Unity Conference attended by nearly 150 members opened on Wednesday evening in Brahmo Samaj Mandir under the presidency of Mr. M. A. Jinnah. The Conference was thoroughly r epresentative, notable Hindu, Sikh and Mussalman leaders participating. A list of Hindu grievances prepared by Dr. Moonje on behalf of Hindu community was read out by the President. This list comprised only such religious, social and economic points of discord as according to Hindu leaders have resulted in the present communal disturbances. The Muslim List also included political questions which, from Muslim point of view, constituted the root cause of the trouble, and it was declared that unless the principal problem was seriously and honestly tackled by both parties all hopes of an abiding Hindu-Muslim unity were foredoomed to failure.

Doctor Gokul Chand Narang demanded that political negotiations must be eschewed for the present and that this Conference should deal only with religious, social and economic differences to ease a very dangerous situation and thus clear the air for political talk which must be held over for a future occasion. A hot discussion followed, speaker after speaker from the Hindu side, including Malaviyaji, Lala Lajpat Rai and Dr. Narendranath expressing the same view.

Muslims were unanimous in demanding that political matters, which were questions of life and death to them, should also be included in the purview of the Conference.

Maulana Zaffar Ali Khan, while presenting the Muslim case referred to a conversation with Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar who had told him that the present trouble was due to the fact that the Hindu was afraid of the physical prowess of the Muslim; the Muslim was similarly afraid of the cunning logic of the Hindu. The word "cunning" elicited a howl of protest from the Hindu side. The President thereupon referred the matter to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar who said that the expression used by him was not "cunning logic", but the Mussalmans' "intellectual fear for the Hindu". Maulana Zaffar Ali Khan accepted this version and calm was restored after which he justiqed his "intellectual fear" by pointing out that the nimble-witted Hindu would like to outwit the slow-witted Mussalman by limiting the present discussion to such comparatively trival matters as music and cow-question and shelving the real point at issue such as representation in the Legislature and the Services. This he declared would not do.

Finally, a sub-committee, consisting of five representatives each from the Hindus and Muslim side and two representatives from the Sikh side was formed to decide the points at issue and formulate an agenda. Hindu and Sikh representatives, including Messrs. Malaviyaji, Moonje, Lala Lajpat Rai, Srinivasa Iyengar, Gokul Chand Narang, Kharak Singh and Sardul Singh while Sir Shafi nominated himself, Drs. Zia-ud-Din and Kitchlew, Maulana Mohamed Ali, and Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud.

The Conference met again on Tuesday evening in full strength, Mr. Jinnah presiding. The uncompromising attitude of Hindu leaders had in previous meeting created some doubts as to a happy outcome of the sub-committee's delibeations, yet nobody was prepared for what followed. Hindu members of the sub-committee had turned a deaf ear to all persuasions of their Muslim colleagues to include politics among the points at issue.

With the President's permission, Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar announced that unfortunate differences having arisen between Hindu and Mussalman members of the sub-committee, the Conference must necessarily be dissolved. He, however appealed to the audience to allow the peace-makers one more chance to make a final effort for finding out a 'via media,' before the Conference ended in a fiasco.

The Conference, thereupon, broke up and the sub-committee met immediately afterwards. It would appear that Malaviyaji, realising that Hindus would cut a sorry figure before the world in obstinately refusing to entertain the eminently reasonable offer of Muslims, decided to change his tactics and succeeded in prevailing upon his party to acquiesce in Muslim proposals. It was decided that Hindus would discuss every point of differences with Mussalmans subject, however, to the eternal saving clause that the decisions of the Unity Conference thus arrived at would not be binding upon Hindus and Mussalmans unless ratified by both communities.

The Conference met for the third time under Mr. Jinnah's presidency on Friday morning. The President was glad to announce that Hindu leaders had agreed to discuss with Mussalmans all debatable points, including politics. Discussion was to be limited to a committee, consisting of 25 Hindus, a similar number of Mussalmans and eight Sikhs. Religious, social and economic problem would be considered first. The decision of the committee would be subject to ratification of contending communities which on the face of it is a large order and means indefinitely delay.

List of Hindu, Sikh and Muslim representatives from those present were drawn up and read out: Mr. Jinnah, Hakim Ajmal Khan and Sir Shafi were constituted as a board of selection to nominate Muslim representatives.

It is interesting to note that the Punjab Khilafatists were purposely and studiously excluded from the Muslim list. Originally 24 Mussalmans had been nominated as against the same number of Hindus. One more Hindu having been added to the Hindu list by Malaviyaji, an additional Muslim name came within the gift of Sir Shafi. On pressure being exerted from some friendly quarters Chaudhri Afzal Haq's name was accepted as a special favour. Chaudhri Saheb, however, offered to withdraw in favour of Maulana Abdul Qadir Qasuri, and it was with the utmost reluctance that Maulana's name was accepted. Punjab Muslim representative on the Unity Committee are Sir Shafi, Dr. Kitchlew, Mirza Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Malik Barkat Ali, Sardar Habibulla, Raja Ghazanfar Ali and Maulana Abdul Qadir (or Chaudhri Afzal Haq.)

After a vote of thanks to the Chair the Unity Conference was dissolved.—Yours, etc.

SHAIKH HISSAMUDDIN,
Secretary,
The Punjab Khilafat Committee.
Simla, Sept. 10.

GUJARATI NATIONAL SCHOOL.

To the Editor of *The Chronicle*

Sir,—Things are going from bad to worse in the B. P. C. C. which can be judged from the latest instance furnished by their attitude towards the question of grant to the Gujarati Rashtriya Kelavani Mandal. The Mandal applied for a grant of Rs. 9,000 per annum and the Committee have decided by a majority of one vote to give Rs. 1,900 only. This was due solely to the machinations of a party which is opposed to the N. C. O. programme launched by Mahatmaji.

In spite of the fact that the school managed by the Mandal imparts to the students sound knowledge in vernacular and trains them in spinning, weaving, carpentry, netting and physical culture and also teaches them Hindi Deshinama and English book-keeping and typewriting. The very filmsy argument advanced against the school was that its courses did not differ from those in Government schools. Besides this being a unique educational institution of the type most urgently needed for our rising generation it must be noted to the credit of the Mandal that they conduct with equal efficiency a Bharat (Night) School with a view to assist mass-education. The regular presence in this institution is 136. Also the Mandal is working a Kumari Mandir for depressed classes at Malad.

Mr. Motiwawlla in his minute of dissent gave due weight to each of these points in favour of the Mandal and Mahatmaji gave his explicit opinion in the "Navjivan" of 14 Sravane Sud 1982 that the school should not be closed.

The Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. appointed to consider the question had decided by a majority to recommend to the B. P. C. C. to give a grant of Rs. 3,000 accepting that the school did deserve their financial support, and Mr. Talpade, the Chairman of the Sub-Committee, had then endorsed this view by giving his casting vote in its favour. In the B. P. C. C., however, Mr. Talpade changed his mind and expressed his view that the persons who had received education in Government schools and colleges have served the country and, therefore, such institutions as the Mandal's School had no justification to be supported. Every one who can think can see through the utter absence of logic and common sense in this argument and Mr. Kher very properly retorted that these men were the exceptions who retained their natural purity of national ideals inspite of the poisonous influences of the Government system of education. The working and the policy of the school have been also criticised in the minute of dissent by some members, with a prejudiced mind.

From the financial point of view, Mr. Kher, who is always consistent in his views, said that although the funds of the B. P. C. C. were scarce and required to be carefully used, the School might be given the usual grant of Rs. 6,000 and 3,000 more would have to be given to help in the maintenance of the previous class to be opened in the school from June 1927 thus amounting in all to Rs. 9,000.

Thus although a few of the members of the B. P. C. C. have grown rather cold towards the school, the Committee ought very emphatically to understand that the fullest support of such very desirable institutions and the whole-hearted encouragement of the ideal spirit of national education realized in the working of the Mandal's institutions are the only proper use of the funds given to the Committee by the people. The B. P. C. C. have patronised the School since its start in the glorious N. C. O. days and it behoves them to give it their own support, since the management have remained thoroughly true to the original ideas.

The B. P. C. C. has also extended its charitable hand to the Tilak Statue Fund by donating Rs. 10,000 to the General Fund.

Most of the Funds which were collected to the Tilak Swaraj Fund were from C. Ward where the School is situated and the donors can at least expect the management to utilise a portion of it in the same locality. The B. P. C. C. is only a Trustee to administer funds according to the choice of the Donors wherever possible.

I hope the members will again reconsider the question and do their duties to the cause of the national education.—Yours, etc.

I. S. PATEL.

PALESTINE EARTHQUAKE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"He, whose spirit moves at the misfortune of his fellow-brethren, in him, the spirit of the Omnipresent takes delight." I beg to crave the hospitality of your columns, in publishing the following matter in your newspaper, for the information of Jews in Bombay and abroad.

My fellow-Jews are aware of the recent earthquake in Palestine—Holy Land. The readers are already familiar with the severe damage done to life and property by the earthquake; but an eye-witness can only realise the seriousness of the situation. The damage done to the property and the crops by this calamity is terrible. The largest victims are the towns of Nablus, Ramleh and Ludd in Palestine and the towns of E. S. Salt and Amman in Transjordania. Hundreds of houses have collapsed, and thousands of our brethren are left homeless and helpless. It is pitiable sight to see mothers and wives, babes and children exposed to the caprice of weather. Many people are already showing symptoms of illness due to want of food and residence in the open air. Their crops having been damaged, they shall have to starve, until immediate help is available.

The damage caused at the Hebrew University is serious and it would take thousands of pounds to repair this damage. Government House has also been seriously affected. At the Beth Israel quarter the Beth Hamidrash Synagogue has also collapsed. It is propable that in several cases, the buildings will have to be pulled down and new structures erected in their stead. It is extremely fortunate that none of the historic monuments or buildings were damaged.

The Earthquake Relief Committee in Jerusalem are doing their best to alleviate the misery of the people, but side by side our help is equally essential. Such a scene of destruction and devastation requires thousands of pounds and a rupee contributed to this Relief Fund is at present worth one hundred rupees.

Under the above circumstances, I am of opinion that it would not be inappropriate on the part of some public body or institution in our community to inaugurate a Subscription Fund at this unfortunate juncture in aid of our fellow-victims and the injured—a Fund I am sure, which would elicit the most warm-hearted response from the public.

"Charity delivers from Death."—Yours, etc.,

D. R. DAVID.

ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE OF ENQUIRY.

The Registrar of the Aligarh Muslim University in a notification:—

"Whereas it is expedient, in the opinion of Her Highness the Chancellor of the Muslim University, that a Committee should be appointed to examine and report on the present working of the University and its associated institutions, to consider whether any modifications are desirable in the interests of those institutions, and to make recommendations, Her Highness has appointed a Committee of Enquiry which will consist of the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., of Bombay, Chairman, and Sir Philip Joseph Hartog, Kt. C.I.E., M.A., L.LD. of the Public Services Commission, India, and Sir George Anderson, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, Members.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The Committee's enquiry will be conducted "in camera" and the Terms of Reference will be as follows:—(1) To examine the present system of the administration of the University and its associated institutions, namely, the Aligarh Muslim University Intermediate College, the Aligarh Muslim University School and the Aligarh Muslim University City School. (2) To examine the existing constitution of the University (Act, Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations) and University Bodies, and to suggest necessary changes, (3) To examine and report on the financial system and position of the University, (4) To examine and report on the working of the system under which the Intermediate classes have been separated from the University, (5) To examine the qualifications and services demanded of officers, teachers and clerical establishment and their efficiency, (6) To examine the standard and conduct of examinations, (7) To examine the general conditions of discipline, health, residence and buildings, (8) To examine how far the University has succeeded in creating a proper academic atmosphere within itself and its associated institutions, and to make recommendations.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

(Messrs. Patel Bros.)

Bombay, Sept. 13.

Week ending 10th Sept. 1927.			
Brought into Sight	352	1,258	1,013
Receipts at U. S. Ports	262	902	904
Exports from America.			
To Great Britain	14	68	85
To Continent	96	388	332
To Japan, Canada &c.	11	52	54
Total	121	508	521
Worlds Spinners Takings of American Cotton	226	1,438	1,249
Deliveries to Spinners.			
Great Britain (All kinds)	61	328	254
Visible Supply.			
Stocks at American Ports		1,198	692
Stocks at American Interior Towns		368	488
Stocks in Great Britain and Continent		1,729	896
Total		3,295	2,076
Last week		3,064	2,003
Difference on week		+231	+73
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		1,154	875
		This week	Last week.
Exports of American Cotton to India		300	Nil
Total shipped so far this season (From 1st Aug.)		1,600	1,300

THREE PRESENT NEEDS OF PARSI COMMUNITY.

(BY MR. FRAMROZE TEMULJI D. ENGINEER).

Let us (Parsis) take accounts of our real progress or steps towards progress and prosperity during the past twelve months.

Those, who have steadily watched the events of the past year, will surely admit that one outstanding move, piloted by a band of devoted workers who undertook to set on foot for the economic uplift of this 'once' prosperous community—is in—a scheme called the Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank Ltd. backed up by the experts like Sir Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, Kt., C.I.E.; Mr. Vaikunth Lalubhai Samaldas Mehta, B.A., Managing Director, The Bombay Provincial Co operative Bank Ltd. and our leading authority on finance and exchange Mr. B. F. Madon, B.A., Chairman, The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd.

I need not recapitulate the various successful results of the Co-operative Movement in general and the Co-operative Credit Societies in particular. During the start of the Co-operative Movement in 1904 many were of opinion that this new movement was only for the agricultural communities but the reports of non-agricultural societies say that the movement is for all classes of men, agriculturists, craftsmen, artisans, labourers, clerks and workmen. During these 23 years of its existence in India the Co-operative Societies have spread these missions to provide cheap credit and encourage thrift selfhelp and co-operation amongst the members.

I therefore appeal that volunteers would come forward during the twelve months to spread the mission of co-operation whereby "Thrift and Selfhelp" would follow and establish the good old era in the Parsis, that was a pride and previlege of old times Parsis.

The Zoroastrian Co-operative Credit Bank Ltd. has been registered on 18th June 1927 which will issue its prospectus for collecting share capital. I suggest that all and sundry Parsis' associations and mandals will rally round the management and collect the whole capital and help the Board to spread the essences of this Co-operative Movement and stand by the coming industrialists and commercialists and eradicate unemployment, poverty and pestilence.

PARSI EDUCATION.

This subject is vast like a wide deep ocean. Books can be written on this subject. I shall attempt to confine my views on one of the latest systems of Education, suited to the Indian culture.

THE POLYTECHNIC SYSTEM.

The principal idea behind this Polytechnic system of education is to train the boys and girls from plastic age period, to take up small arts, crafts and the articles, manufactured fetch them profits. the profits give them "earning" thus the children are earning their school fees so the cost of education is reduced and many Polytechnic schools are self-supporting institutions. Calcutta has taken the lead and successfully started some fifteen years ago a Polytechnic school, under the able guidance of the late Captain J. W. Petanel R.E.

INFANT MORTALITY.

This subject from an humanitarian stand point of view invites every true follower of Zoroaster to do all his best to save the lives of babies. Let us consult the authorities and find out ways and means as suggested by our learned Dr. K. K. Dadachanji, L.M. & S., Corner Grant Road, to prevent the slaughter of babies. According to the learned Doctor Dadachanji some steps are imperative, which are also simple and easy and also very cheap, should we have cliniques on Western lines that are in other countries to decrease the death role of babies for want of proper gnidance to mothers and up to day methods to be employed when a baby is born. I strongly urge the Zartosti Stree Mandal to take up this question and start one or two cliniques to advice Parsi mothers during expectant period and employ recent methods for the delivery of a mother at the matured time.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS—N. Y.—Large Consumption figures induced buying. Weekly weather no change.. Futures 47 to 58 points Higher.

LOCAL.—Scattered Buying followed by long liquidation.—Closed Steady.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

New York 13th inst.

October Highest 22.02 (2.29 p.m.) lowest 21.25 (at the Opening). Market advanced on short covering, new buyers, less for sale. Good undertone.

Liverpool 13th inst.

9 a.m.—Light rains Amerito district. Temperatures slightly above normal.

8.45 p.m.—Heavy long liquidation, Good trade fixing call sales.

New York.—14th inst.

October Highest.—22.50 (1-18 p.m.) Lowest. 21.81. (10.56 a.m.).

Market improved on buying on large consumption figures.

Liverpool.—14th inst.

8.55 a.m.—Temperature abnormally high. Heavy rains New Orlean district.

8 p.m.—Weekly Government weather report—better.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable.

U. S. Consumption during August 628,000 Bales compared 501,000 Bales in August 1926.

Weekly weather report colourless.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables:—

From New Orleans friends:—

"Market is in a healthy position. Cotton is selling under cost of production. Higher prices are inevitable after the season's first movement is passed. Think well of buying on all dips."

From Liverpool friends:—

"Weekly weather report as expected, writing to do in check by hot dry weather, but little change noted.

U. S. A. Mills consumption during August was 633,000 Bales against 569,000 Bales in July.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 14th inst. as under:—

"Weekly weather report mostly warm, but little improvement in crop noted. Would rather buy on dips."

Messrs. Vardhman and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool friends under date the 15th inst.

"The United States Crop and Weather Bureau Reports weather conditions during the past week have been unfavourable. Unfavourable weather predicted. Our opinion is that the chances are in favour of market improving. Long interests appear to be pretty well liquidated."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened quiet and declined 7 points during the first hour with a small business. The consumption figures of August issued by the Government were bullish and prices registered a sharp rise of 69 points when some liquidation checked the rise. Prices ruled easy some 15 points lower and the market closed at a net rise of 47 to 58 points higher. Spot Cotton prices improved 45 points to 22.55c.

The New Orleans futures market closed steady at a rise of 42 to 46 points. Spot prices improved 40 points to 22.15c.

The Liverpool futures market opened firm at a rise of 29 points and despite large daily sales of 10,000 Bales of ready Cotton, prices ruled quiet and closed 19 to 22 points higher. Spot Cotton rise by 30 points to 11.97d. per lb.

U. S. Mills consumed 633,000 Bales during the month of August against 569,000 Bales during July. Above figures are certainly large and very bullish but it must be remembered that the Cotton consumed must have been purchased below 18 cent.

The weekly weather report does not give indication though it is interpreted to the better. However it can be believed that owing to the prevailing high temperatures, there must be less damage by boll-weevil.

The crop is moving freely and after a week we will be facing a large ginning figure. Though underlying causes favour higher prices in the long run, but immediately market will be guided by hedge selling, trade demand and weather developments.

With a large movement and heavy ginning figures, it is possible that there may be increased hedge selling. The trade demand is fairly good. The weather is fairly favourable, at least there are no alarming reports of damage by weevil.

Looking to the situation it appears that on any unfavourable crop development prices will be pushed higher, but we advise to wait to buy only on good breaks which are very likely on hedge selling or fears of large tenders of new crop against October holdings.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay. Sept. 15.

Following a further rise of 48 points in New York futures the local market opened to-day at 11-30 at Rs. 450 and improved to 454 on scattered buying. The advance was checked by renewed long liquidation and on easier Liverpool cablegrams the market closed weak at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach Apl/May	450	454	445	445/8
Oomra Dec/Jan	422	422	412/8	412/8
Bengal Dec/Jan	377	377	372/8	372/8

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Liverpool opened 22 points higher. The local market opened for Broach Apl/May delivery at Rs. 446/8 and improved to 9/2 on local buying. The close was steady as under:—

Broach Apl/May	446/8	452	446/8	450
Oomra Dec/Jan	412/8	417	412/8	417
Bengal Dec/Jan	373	378	373	378

PRODUCE MARKET

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for the "Chronicle".(The Shri Krishna Bombay Trading. Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, (Punjab), Sept. 13.

Wheat Asuj	4 9 9
Wheat Maghor	4 12 6
Gram Asuj	4 1 3
Gram Katak	4 2 6
Gram Jeth	3 11 6
Barley Asuj	3 2 9
Barley Poh	3 3 9
Cottonseed Maghor	3 11 3
Cottonseed Poh	3 10 0

READY.

Wheat	4 8 0 to 4 14 0
Gram	4 1 0 to 4 3 6
Barley	3 1 0 to 3 2 6

Market Condition.—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 14th inst.

Wheat	7,543 cwts.
Linseed	4,344 ,,
Gingelyseeds	297 ,,
Poppyseed	60 ,,
Groundnuts	3,292 ,,
Castorseed	5,161 ,,
Rice	48,183 ,,
Myrabolams	3,290 ,,
Cottonseed	4,541 ,,
Gram	44 ,,
Jowar	1,035 ,,
Barley	125 ,,
Bajree	395 ,,
Coal	2,189 Tons.

KEROSINE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Shell Cases per case	10 0 6
Anchor Brand New Tins per pair	7 12 6
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	7 10 6
Rising Sun Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gals.	6 6 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	6 4 6
Swan Brand Bulk per 8 Imp. Gals	5 0 6

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Bengal Dec/Jan	373
Broach Apl/May	446
Amraoti Dec/Jan	413
Southern Aug/Sept.	403

SPOT RATE.

Southern	414	410	406	402

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

200	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Janaral ganj	408
100	Forbes & Co.	Broach	425
200	E. D. Sassoon	Bhiwara	352
200	G. G. Kesha	Mandusar	405
200	Do.	Amraoti	422
100	H. Rambhagat	Bijapur	415
100	Volkart Bros.	Shegaon	417
100	Tata Mills	Nunded	435

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

The Market has ruled steady to-day and the prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price levels.

The Market will remain closed to-morrow entirely (Both Kanta and Soda, as a mark of expression of sorrow for the untimely death of Mr. Keshavlal Tricumdas Shah, a well-known certified broker of the Local Market.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 10/2 per cwt F B H. S. S. "Nurjhan" Sh. 15 per cwt. F B H

Shipment August Sh. 14/11 per cwt F B H.

Shipment September Sh. 15 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Oct/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/2 1/2 per cwt F B H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/5 per cwt. F B H.

Jamnagar C. I. F.:—

Shipment September Sh. 15/1 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Oct/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/4 1/2 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/6 per cwt. F B H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/6 per cwt.

Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 15/2 per cwt.

Tone:—Quiet.

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEN & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, September 15.

In full-pressed Bales.	13—9—27	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	..	335	368
Central India	472	3206	3127
Barsi and Nagar		482	162
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	..	53
Berar	98	1728	672
Central Provinces	49	1341	84
Total Oomras	619	7192	4465
Dholera	29	2808	511
N.W. Provinces	212	1211	257
Rajputana	51	1705	1396
Sind-Punjab	..	1281	1706
Broach	422	552	9
Coompta & Dharwar	..	343	1652
Westerns-Northerns	493	1393	2,718
Cocoanada	..	..	..
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	..	3276	2520
Persian	54	583	117
American	..	16285	342
Egyptian and African		14-2	3563
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts	..	..	..
Total	5,112	38,101	19,257

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 8th Sept.

In full pressed Bales.	13—9—27	This year	Last year.
Europe	1605	9,480	9,419
Japan & China	6100	32.444	..
Coast Ports	468	863	253
Up-country by Rail		12,82	2,347
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		1,832	9,129
Total	8173	45,901	21,145

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay September. 15

			Ready Mill Terms New.
Bengal Superfine	M. G.		380
„ Fine M.G.,	375	Nov.+22/Dec.+15	
„	F. G.	M. G.	370/—
ind-Punjab Fine	„	„	375/—
„	F. G.	„	370/—
Wardha-Hingt Fine	M. G.		430/32
Nagpur „	430-32.	Nov+30/Dec+21	
Yeotmal			425-28
Arvi	425-28	Nov+24/Dec+15	
Amracti			418-20
KhamgaonAkola	418-20	Nov+16/Dec+8	
Mulkapur	„		412-15
Khandesh	412/15	Nov.+8-9Dec.—1	
Kuthia Fine	M.G.	405-8	Dec.—6
Nanded/Purna Best	Quality „		423-25
Purna Average	„		412-15
Parbhani/Sailu	„	„	415-18
Indore/Ujjain	„	„	415-18
Burwah Sanavad	„		415-18
Broach Fine	M.G.,		448-50
„	F.G.,		438-50
Westerns Good	MG		418-20
„	H.G.		..
Cambodia Fine	M.G.		465-70
Miraj/Sangli	F.G. „		440/45
Compta	F.G.	M.G.	440/45
Dhollera	„	„	..
Kadi/Viramgam	„	„	..

MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL CO. ON COTTON

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Heavy liquidation followed the publication of the Bureau Report last week, October New York on Tuesday declining to 21.25 Cents since when there has been a steadier market. Since the beginning of the month the weather in America has been more favourable and there has been a tendency to increase crop estimates. Some reaction was due after the decline of over three Cents and the steadiness yesterday was assisted by the publication of the U. S. A. consumption for last month which was 633,000 bales compared with 569,000 and 501,000 bales for July 1927 and August 1926 respectively. Owing to the heavy liquidation which has taken place the technical condition of the market has been strengthened and it is probable the present upward re-action will be carried somewhat further. However, as we have pointed out in recent reports there is every prospect of a plentiful supply of cotton, and prices around a Shilling per pound must restrict consumption in many parts of the World. The American crop is now moving freely and all steady markets will be met by Southern hedge selling. We accordingly prefer sales on all advances.

The local market has moved largely in sympathy with price movements on the other side and will probably continue to do so until our crop begins to move by which time we should have a better idea of the size of our coming crop. Meantime our crop reports are fairly satisfactory, but a final rain would be beneficial in some of the Oomra districts.

During the week good rains have fallen in some of the Southern districts. During the week there has been only a small demand for ready cotton. Exporters continue to take little interest in New Crops. Trade reports from most prospective outlets are far from satisfactory, the general feeling being that the present high price level must restrict the demand for cloth and yarn the prices for which are unsatisfactory as compared with the price of the raw material.

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 14.

Copper, English Best Selected, £60 3/8
Coper Braziers £70 1/2.
Yellow Metal £62 1/4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £23 3/4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £14.
Tin, English Ingots £283.

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Ready	21 8 0
Bhadarwa	21 7 3
Asho	21 7 3

SILVER.

Ready	57 14 0
London Ready	25 9 0
Forward	25 9 0
New York Cent	55 10 0
London/Shanghai	2 6 1/8

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Bhadarwa	57/13/6	57/14	57/13	57/14
Asho	57/15/6	58/	57/15	58
Kartika	57/14/6	57/15	57/14	57/15

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 Mst D. A. 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 1/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady—dull.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 907.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 977.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 962.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T .Rs. 129 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D-st D. P. Rs. 125 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 134 1/2.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 169 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 155
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84 11 1/2
London—Silver per oz.—Ready 25/9.
London—Silver per oz.—Forward 25/9.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet, India bought to cover sales, Selling was miscellaneous, Price declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.86 5/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

3 Months 4 11/32 per cent.
6 Months 4 15|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3 3/4 per cent.
1 Month 3 per cent.
3 Months 3 1/2 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.

SECURITIES.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/8.
4 per cent Conversation Loan, due 1931/36 Rs. 94/8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 100/14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/14.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103|2.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 107/7.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1929 Rs. 104/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 107/8.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112|8.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86|4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103.
Forward Rates:—19th September settlement. 3 1/2 per cent. Paper Rs. 75/8, 1945-55 Rs. 107-7. 4 per cent. Loan 1934-37 Rs. 94-2.
Tone of Market.—Quiet but steady.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Castorseed September delivery opening Rs. 51/12; closing Rs. 51/10.
Castorseed May delivery opening Rs. 50/4; highest Rs. 50/10; lowest Rs. 50/3. closing Rs. 50/5.
Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/8; closing Rs. 4/8/6.
Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 55/12; highest Rs. 56/8; lowest Rs. 56; closing Rs. 56/3.

LONDON PRODUCE

London. Sept. 14.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Sept|Oct shipment quoted £9.
Castorseed. Bombay, Sept|Oct shipment sellers £18-15.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, Sept|Oct shipment quoted £20.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 14.

T T Berlin on London 20.43 1/2.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.13 1/2.
T T Brussels on London 34.91.
T T Madrid on London 28.79.
T T Milan on London 89.45.
T T Berne on London 25.21.
T T Paris on London 124.02.
T T London on Prague 164.00.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from our Agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	Cost at rub in par, per Acre	Cost at rub in bearing Acres	Tea in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1926	Dividend per cent. 1927
Bukit Dara Rubber	2-8	10	683	850		18	
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	18	10	730	315		20	
Ceylon Planters	42	10	310	714	93+	40	10
Ceylon Rubber	56	10	314	1400		100	10
Clunes Estates	30	10	455	1048		30	
Cochin Rubber	50	15	370	1094		35	5
Eila Tea	290	100	474	1972		20	
Estates Co. of Uva	38-8	10	565	325	2512	38	8
Fairlawn Estate	38	15	1094		486	20	
Frocester Estates	72	10	281	997		100	25
Hatbawe Rubber	15-8	10	930	861		12	
Honiton Rubber	11	10	1344	397			
Horawala Rubber	53	10	390	768		120	10
IndoMalay Estates	25	10	612	735		40	
Jambulande T. & Rub	17	10	730	526		20	
Jebong Rubber	21-8	10	738	1026		30	2 1-2
Kalutara Company	52	10	412	1212		100	10
Kalutara Rubber	23	10	825	547		58	8
Kelani Valley Rubber	35	10	494	333		40	5
Langat River	34	10	441	1112	925+	73	8
Lanka Rubber	87-8	10	220	531		135	10
Lansdowne Rubber	205	50	550	817		75	8
Maha Uva Estates	57-8	10	405		822	45	10
Matale Valley Rubber	39	10	670	587		15*	
Meall Mor Estates	33	15	725	418	643	22	1/2
Mirishena Rubber	54XD	10	388	942		95	20
Naranjoda Rubber	57-8	10	479	365		30	
Neuchatel Estates	57	15	720	2423	695	40	5
North-Western Rub.	28 8	10	413	778	414	35	
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	31-5	10	690	822	411	6*	
Rubber Growers'	42-8	10	426	634		85	10
Saffragam T. & Rub.	235	50	383	3207	379	32	
Talgaswella Tea	65	10	232	960	495	95	
Torrington Tea	22-8	10	1240		501	17	6
Udabage Tea	80	20	439	1330	150	65	
Udapolla Rubber	26-8	10	1116	730		32	1/2 5
Ullswater Rubber	24	10	445	375		30	
Vogan Tea	60	10	395	1185	956	65	15

Interims *Interims for 1926 + Cocoanuts

Remarks:—Market steady.
Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0.83 cents Mirishenas xd. 10 per cent Interim.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from our Agents in London, to-day:

Name of Company	Face value of shares	Paid up per share	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley (7 1/2% 1933 Notes)			£ 103. 0.0
Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Ltd.			£ 4. 1. 3
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock			£ 90.0.0
Balaghat Gold Mining (10% Pref.)			£ 0. 10.6
Bombay Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)			£ 108. 0.0
British Burmah Petroleum Co. Ltd.			£ 0. 8.6
Burma Corporation Ltd.			£ 0.13.3
Burmah Oil Co. Ltd.			£ 5. 5.0
Calcutta Port Trust 6% Debs. (1952)			£ 108.0.0
Australian 5% Loan (1935/45)			£ 99. 5.0
Calcutta Port Trust 5% Debs. (1953/83)			£ 97. 0.0
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)			£ 1. 1.0
Chartered Bank of India A. & China			£ 20. 7.0
Chersonese Rubber Co. Ltd.			£ 0. 3.6
Eastern Bank Ltd.			£ 6. 5.0
French 5% Rentes			£ 17. 5.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.			£ 117.10.0
India 3 1/2% Sterling Stock			£ 70.0.0
India 4 1/2% Sterling Loan (1950/55)			£ 92.10.0
India 3% Sterling Stock			£ 60. 0.0
India 5 1/2% Sterling Loan (1932)			£ 102. 0.0
Karachi Port Trust 5 1/2% Debs. (1954)			£ 101. 0.0
Linggi Plantations Ltd.			£ 2.10.0
Lloyds Bank Limited			£ 3. 3.3
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. Ltd.			£ 0.18.6
National Bank of India Ltd			£ 49.5.0*
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)			£ 5.17.6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.			£ 9. 19.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 o/o Debs.			£ 81.0.0
Shell Transport & Trading Co. Ltd.			£ 4.11.3
Southern Punjab Railway (Ordy. Stock)			£ 190.0.0*
—do— —do— (4% Pref. Stock)			£ 88. 0.0
Tata Iron & Steel (7% Debentures)			£ 100.0.0
Tata Power (7 1/2% 'B' Debs. 1934-48)			£ 99. 0.0
War Loan 5% (1929 47)			£ 102. 0.0

Remarks:—Market—dull.
*National Banks xd. £1/5, Southern Punjabs (Ordy. Stock) £6/- Interims.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 14.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers 52.
Barletta Russo. per 63 lb.—
Sept/Oct shipment sellers 50/9.
Wheat, South Australian.—
Sept/Oct shipment value 52/6.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
September shipment Liverpool sellers 51/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 14.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25 c. and f. Calcutta.
September per cwt. 14/10 1/2.
Oct/Dec, per cwt. 15.
Jan/March per cwt 15/3.
C. and F. Bombay.—
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 15/1 3/4.
C. and F. Karachi.—
Oct/Dec, per cwt. 15/2 1/2.

LONDON RUBBER.

London Sept. 14.

Para Rubber.—
Oct/Nov value 1/2 3/4.

LONDON SILVER.

London. Sept. 14.

Silver—Market quiet.

Spot	25 9/16
Forward	25 9/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 14.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4:4:11 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Sept. 14.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £20 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £117 1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £10.
National Bank £49 1/4.
Eastern Bank £6 1/4.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £87 1/2.
Conversion Loan £75.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102 1/4.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £60.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £70.
Consols £54 1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £102 1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 1/4.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Sept. 14.

Demand Bills 486.00.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 14.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3 7/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4 11/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 15/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5 1/4 per cent.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Rugby: Charity Match, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Sept. 17.

Rugby: Final, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Malojia" at Aden.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

DEPRESSED INDIA ASSOCIATION.

An urgent meeting of Managing Committee will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at the Reading Room.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

THANKSGIVING MASS.

The Staff of the French Motor Car Co., Ltd., will offer a Solemn High Mass with Benediction to Our Lady of the Mount Bandra on Sunday, (the 18th instant) at 11-30 a.m.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE BANKING ASSOCIATION.

The annual Social Gathering of the Sydenham College Banking Association will be held on Tuesday (the 20th inst.), at 5-30 p.m. in the College premises Mr. S. N. Pochkhanawalla will preside.

LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN AND ISLAM RELIGIONS.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (B. T.) when Sriman Satya Priya will deliver a lecture on "Christian and Islam Religions."

ASTHIKA SAMAJ BOMBAY.

An Extraordinary General Body Meeting of the Asthika Samaj, will be held on Sunday (the 18th instant) at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at No. 1, Shamji Ludha Building, Matunga, G. I. P., to consider Mr. Neelakanta Iyer's correspondence and any other subject with the permission of the chair.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 14th September 1927 to 6 a.m. of 15th September 1927:—Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 95. Total mortality this day last year was 85.

SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

Prof. N. J. Shah of the Sydenham College of Commerce will deliver a lecture on "Research Point of View, with special reference to Economic History" at the University South Wing, First Floor, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.). The lecture is open to the public.

PATHARE PRABHU RELIEF FUND.

The Adjourned General Meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Relief Fund will be held on Sunday (the 18th inst.) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Hall of the Instituto Luso Indiano, corner of Burrow's Lane, opposite Zaoba's House and not at the Hall of Mr. Raghunandan Nanu N. Kothare as previously notified.

LECTURE BY AN INDIAN TOURIST.

Under the auspices of the "Bandra Arts Circle" and the "Little Flower's Literary Circle", Rev. Fr. C. da Silva will deliver a lecture on the political, religious and social conditions in Europe and America, on Monday (the 19th inst.) at 7-30 p.m. in St. Joseph's Convent Hall.

The "Little Flower's" will then stage a comedy entitled "A Happy Mistake."

"KARAMVIR'S" VIJAI DASHMI NUMBER.

The "Karamvir" Lahore will bring out as usual a special Vijai Dashmi Number at the forthcoming Dusshera occasion. Besides one or two specially prepared tri-coloured pictures, it will be profusely illustrated and contain articles, dramas, stories and poems from the distinguished writers and well-known poets. Price per copy will be annas three exclusive of postage.

STEAMER'S MOVEMENT.

The O. S. K. steamer "Indus Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 13th instant, and is due to arrive here on the 12th October via usual ports.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kanpura" with the mails from London of the 8th instant, arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 14th instant, and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from Bombay of 10th instant, arrived at Aden at 9-30 p.m. on the 14th instant, and left there at 1-30 a.m. the following day.

The "Clan Ogilvy" arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of 13th instant.

STRIKE IN SPRING MILL.

WEAVERS DOWN TOOLS.

About 1,500 weavers of the Spring Mill situated at Naigaum Road finding on pay day that they did not get the same amount of wages which they expected, downed tools on Thursday morning. The management explained them that there was no reduction in the wages, but this did not satisfy them and they declined to go to their looms. Other departments of the mill worked as usual.

HIGH COURT SESSIONS.

The Criminal sessions of the High Court commenced yesterday when Mr. Justice Davar presided.

There are 50 cases on the calendar, out of which 11 are of murder and culpable homicide, 4 of rape and kidnapping, and the remaining of miscellaneous offences.

All the accused, with the exception of two, pleaded "not guilty" to the charges that were read out to them.

MR. JUSTICE KEMP RESUMES OFFICE

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp, who has returned from furlough, resumed office yesterday and sat on the Original Side of the High Court.

Mr. Justice K. M. Jhaveri, who had been acting for Mr. Justice Kemp, has been now appointed to act for Mr. Justice Fawcett till the latter's return from leave after the October vacation.

MR. JUSTICE BAKER CONFIRMED

Under the sanction accorded by the Government for the appointment of a tenth judge for the High Court, Mr. Justice Baker has been confirmed as the tenth judge.

P. AND O. STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

SHAREHOLDERS PROTEST AGAINST INCREASE OF CAPITAL.

LONDON, September 15.

Opposition was offered at the meeting of the Stock Holders of P. and O. Steam Navigation Company to the proposed increase of capital. Viscount Inchcape presiding said that the Company's charter had not left them any option in the matter. The amendment was carried by 44 votes to 38 in favour of adjournment to enable the Board to consider the Deferred Stockholders' views. Viscount Inchcape called for poll but he subsequently announced that the meeting was adjourned till 12th October.—Reuter's Special.

GIGANTIC RUBBER PLANTATION.

FORD PURCHASES MILLIONS OF ACRES

LONDON, September 15.

New York:—According to a report published in "New York World", Ford has bought 1200,000 acres of land in Brazil for 52 million dollars and is endeavouring to obtain additional 2800,000 acres all of which will be used for rubber plantations.—Reuter's Special.

AMOD-JAMBUSAR RLY.

TRAFFIC RESTORED.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Bulsar at Baroda wires under date September 15th:—

The line between Amod and Jambusar which was breached during the recent floods has been repaired and through running of trains on the Broach-Jambusar railway will be resumed from Saturday the 17th instant.—A. P.

FILM CENSORSHIP.

RESOLUTION IN COUNCIL OF STATE

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The Council of State held a short sitting to transact official business which consisted of two resolutions and three Bills. Sir Muhammad Habibullah on behalf of the Law Member presented the reports of the Select Committees on the Indian Limitation Act Amendment Bill and a Bill to provide that partitions and separations of interest among members of Hindu undivided families be effected by written and registered instruments.

On the motion of Sir Muhammad Habibullah the Council adopted a resolution urging the acceptance of the recommendations of the International Labour Conference concerning the simplification of inspection of emigrants and the protection of emigrant women and girls on board ships.

FILM CENSORSHIP.

Mr. Haig moved his resolution for the appointment of a Committee on the censorship of cinematograph films in India which was discussed in the Assembly yesterday. Touching the Imperial side of the question the Home Secretary opined that cinemas should also be advantageously used for showing conditions and manners of different parts of the Empire. The Committee would be presided over by a non-official chairman and would have a non-official majority. It would tour throughout the country from October to December next and thereafter submit its report.

Sir Ebrahim Jaffar supported the resolution. He attached great importance to this subject from the point of view of public morals and social reform.—A. P.

RUGBY.

CALCUTTA WIN.

ORTHODOX TACTICS SUCCEED.

In the semi-final of the All-India Rugby Tournament played between Calcutta and Madras last evening, the former qualified for the final by winning the match by eleven points to nil. It was an interesting game with Calcutta showing superior form all the way through and their Orthodox tactics won them the victory against a team which has made a good impression here. Early in the first half Cook ran over to score in the corner the try being unconverted. The Calcutta three-quarters worked well but sound tackling by Madras spoilt their movements and half-time arrived without any addition to the score.

Midway in the second half a fine combined movement by the Calcutta threes resulted in Arthur scoring a try in the corner. Scott failed to convert and Calcutta led by six points. Strenuous play continued both sides maintaining the pace well. A little before the end Wyatt dribbled through on his own and scored behind the posts for Scott to convert and the end arrived with Calcutta as winners. Stone played a magnificent game for the losers.

Calcutta (1 goal, 2 tries) .. 11 points.
Madras ..... nil.

Calcutta:—Petrie; Smith, Scott, Donald and Arthur; Carter and Cook; Corsar, Crossman, Cowgill, Wyatt, Stanton, Barry, Herbert, Hills.

Madras:—Stone; Neville, Aitken, Crispin and Palmer; Wren and McConeeky; Jarvis, Stewart, Walker, Alexander, Phelps, Stack, Mackintosh, Forsdike.

Referee:—G. G. King.

TO-DAY'S FIXTURE.

A Charity Match.

SATURDAY'S MATCH.

Final:—Calcutta vs. Prince of Wales's Volunteers.

CRICKET IN AHMEDABAD.

GOVERNOR PRESENTS BATS TO PLAYERS.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15.

The special one day match between the Ahmedabad Eleven and the Bombay Hindu Gymkhana Eleven, commenced this morning. The former had made changes in the personnel of the team, notable inclusion being the Muslim quadrangular players Botavala and Vazir Ali.

Ahmedabad winning the toss, elected batting and scored 69 runs in the first innings, Botavala scoring 25 runs in a fine style.

His Excellency the Governor arrived at the ground at 3 p.m. and saw the match from the Baronet Cricket Club for about two hours. He had tea at Principal Findlay's Bungalow in the company of the players and prominent citizens. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Prof. Swaminarayan were among those present.

The Governor presented two bats and one silver cup on behalf of the Share Bazar Association, Rajanagar Club, and Sir Chinubhai, to Gore, the best of batsmen in Ahmedabad, Joshi, the best of bowlers in the city, was presented a bat, by His Excellency, on behalf of the Rajnagar Club.

The Bombay team scored 167 runs for 7 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day. Jai playing an exhiliarating cricket all round wicket, contributed 85 runs including 12 fours and 2 sixers.—Free Press.

NON-PERMANENT SEAT IN COUNCIL.

BELGIUM DEFEATED BY 3 VOTES IN LEAGUE.

LONDON, September 15.

Geneva.—In the League Assembly's preliminary voting, Belgium failed to secure the requisite two-thirds majority to decide her eligibility for election to the non-permanent seat on the Council. The figures were 29 in favour of and 19 against re-eligibility; but 32 votes were needed for the two-thirds majority.

It is now expected that the successful candidates will be Canada, Finland and Cuba.—Reuter.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, September 15.

Dublin.—Although polling in to-day's momentous general election in Free State opened slowly, there is every prospect that more people will vote than ever before. Voting is by numerals under proportional representation system and the task of placing preferences in this election has been facilitated by the fact that there are 100 fewer candidates than last June, and three smaller political parties have been eliminated. Posters declare: "This is Free State's Day of Destiny".—Reuter.

LONDON, September 15.

Rome.—Trial of Savona, Socialist ex-Deputy, Philipeturati and others who had assisted Turati's flight in motor-boat from Italy to Corsica, has ended in Turati and five others being sentenced to ten months' imprisonment. One has been sentenced to eleven months and four have been acquitted. Turati has been sentenced in absentia.—Reuter.

CRICKET

HOLIDAY MATCHES.

Wednesday, being a holiday, gave cricket enthusiasts an opportunity to disport themselves in their favourite pastime and many interesting matches were played. On the Kennedy Sea Face the match between the Hindu and Islam Gymkhanas resulted in a draw. Pardeshi was the hero of the match, scoring a faultless century as the result of a patient innings which included a dozen fours. Mahale, the other opening batsman also did well, the pair collecting 85 runs before the latter was dismissed. The remaining batsmen were disappointing and Vithal declared at 193 for 8 wickets. E. W. Botawalla 40 and G. M. Shaikh 38 were the only two players of the Islam Gym. to enter double figures and when stumps were drawn the score stood at 120 for 8 wickets.

HINDU GYM.

K G Pardeshi, c M E Sheikh, b Tamboowalla	105
H A Mahale, c Kazi, b Tamboowalla	44
P N Kesarcod, c Botawala, b Tamboowalla	12
P Vithal, c Kazi, b S G Rasool	2
J D Wagle, run out	0
R A Wagle, c Botawalla, b S G Rasool	0
J V Dabholkar, b Tamboowalla	7
B Shirodkar, c M Shah, b S G Rasool	16
L N Pupala, not out	4
B P Dalaya and B R Kagal. Did not bat.	
Extras	3
Total (for 8 wickets)	193

Bowling Analysis:—

S. G. Rasool 3 wickets for 60 runs.

K. A. Tamboowalla, 4 wickets for 58 runs.

ISLAM GYM.

G M Sheigh, c Dalaya, b Dabholkar	38
G A Kazerani, not out	1
M E Sheikh, c Kesarcodi, b Dabholkar	8
E W Botawala, l-b-w, b Dabholkar	40
Syed Md Shah, hit wicket, b Dabholkar	4
S G Rasool, b Dabholkar	0
K A Tamboowalla, c Vithal, b Wagle	5
A G Khan, b Wagle	7
A G Kazi, not out	2
G A Kazerain, not out	1
J A Shakoor, did not bat.	
Extras	15
Total (for 8 wickets)	120

Bowling Analysis:—

B. R. Kagal, 1 wicket for 40 runs.

J. V. Dhabholkar, 5 wickets for 43 runs.

R. A. Wagle, 2 wickets for 23 runs.

VIJARAHARKAR'S CENTURY.

On their own ground the Hindu Gym. "B" met the Prabhu Jolly Cricketers the match resulting in a draw. Batting first the visitors ran up big total of 309 runs for the loss of 7 wickets, D. G. Vijaraharkar contributing 104 (not out) M. A. Dhairyawan 62 and W. S Kothare 48 were others who contributed substantially. The partnership between D. G' Vijaraharkar and M. A. Dhairyawan produced 120 runs. The home team were not very successful with the bat and when stumps were drawn had collected only 86 runs for the loss of 5 wickets, B. G. Kenny being top scorer with 41.

PRABHU JOLLY CRICKETERS.

K S Rane, c Iyer, b S R Desai	8
W S Kothare, c Kher, b Tembulkar	48
R K Nayak, run out	16
V V Vyaraharkar, c and b Tembulkar	5
G N Dharadhar, b Pandya	10
D G Vyaraharkar, not out	104
M A Dhairyawan, c Dhayalkar, b G M Kher	62
V S Talpade, c Hate, b C K Iyer	2
D S Talpade, not out	27
S G Jayakar and S S Talpade. Did not bat.	
Extras	27
Total (for 7 wickets)	309

Bowling Analysis:—

S R Desai, 1 wicket for 76 runs.

N C Pandya, 1 wicket for 63 runs.

P B Tembulkar, 2 wickets for 61 runs.

C V Iyer, 1 wicket for 19 runs.

G M Kher, 1 wicket for 28 runs.

HINDU GYM. "B".

D J Pathare, b D S Talpade	13
S R Desai, b S S Talpade	0
M N Hate, l-b-w, V V Vyavaharkar	8
B G Kenny, b G N Dharadhar	41
G A Patgaonkar, not out	8
K P Dhargathe, run out	0
P B Tembulkar, not out	8
G M Kher, K V Iyer, N C Pandya, S H Rajwadkar. Did not bat.	
Extras	8
Total (for 5 wickets)	86

Bowling Analysis:—

D. S. Talpade, 1 wicket for 28 runs.

S S Talpade, 1 wicket for 25 runs.

V V Vyarahalkar, 1 wicket for 8 runs.

G N Dharadhar, 1 wicket for 17 runs.

SIMLA FINE ARTS EXHIBITION

VICEROY'S PRIZE GOES TO MR. RANADA.

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Lord Irwin opened to-day the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition. The Viceroy's Prize for the best picture in the exhibition went to Mr. Ranada Ukil's "Goddess Durga". The Governor's prize for the best picture by a lady was won by Miss Margaret Marshall's "Sippi Fair" and the Commander-in-Chief's silver medal for a picture by an officer was given to Captain R. C. Sinker's "Balit Fort."—A. P.

RAJA SAADAT ALIKHAN IN COURT

TO PAY COMPENSATION TO MR. HENLEY.

CASE COMPOUNDED.

The case against Raja Saadut Ali Khan owner of Nanpara, and Mahamedi Estates, filed by Mr. P. W. Henley Manager of a Jeweller's firm of Lahore, charging the Raja with enticing away his wife and with adultery, came up for hearing before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay on Thursday, and was marked compounded.

Briefly told the facts of the case are that the complainant married Miss Ruth Little at Lucknow in 1920. In 1925 during his absence on business, his wife accepted an appointment as companion to the Raja and his aunt. On his return he requested her to come back. She gave several appointments to meet him, but failed to keep them.

LIFE IN BOMBAY.

The complainant wrote to the Ranee inquiring about the whereabouts of his wife and children, but received no reply. Finally on receipt of certain information the complainant traced his wife to the Taj Mahal Hotel in Bombay, where she and the Raja were alleged to be living as Mr. and Mrs. Saadat Ali Khan. The complainant also came to know that they had booked their passage to England by the mail boat, which was to sail on August 27. When he went to execute the warrant which he obtained from the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay he, found to his surprise that the Rajah having got scent of it had cancelled the passages and left Bombay.

ARREST AND RELEASE ON BAIL.

On a fresh application the Magistrate sent a telegram to the District Magistrate at Lucknow. At the latter place the Rajah was arrested and released on bail.

On Friday, Mr. Hoon, a barrister from Cawnpore, appeared before the Magistrate in Bombay, on behalf of the complainant and applied for the withdrawal of the case. He said his client had instructed him to withdraw the case by swearing an affidavit. On the 10th instant, Mr. Henley sent a wire to his solicitors, Messrs. Little and Co. a copy of which was forwarded to His Worship. It appeared that Messrs. Little and Co. had not received the telegram, whereas the Magistrate had duly received the copy of it. Mr. Hoon added that he had seen the complainant personally at Lahore and received instructions.

SETTLEMENT OUT OF COURT.

Mr. Eastley, of Messrs Little and Co., informed the Court that his firm had received no instructions from Mr. Henley, withdrawing their retainer. On the contrary, when Mr. Henley left Bombay on August 28, he signed a document authorising them to take all necessary steps in his interest. Since that date they had received several letters from him. The last one was dated September 7th and received that morning. It contained the information that several people, including his father-in-law, were trying to bring about a settlement out of Court. The Rajah also had been making inquiries about him (the complainant) and he had an interview with one of the Rajah's men, but he had directed him to his solicitors. The letters concluded:

"However I am not seeing any one and I am not giving them any information whatever. My father-in-law advises me to settle the matter out of Court. The settlement is to compensate me with two or three years' salary ....."

In view of this letter Mr. Eastley submitted that it was strange that his client should have suddenly instructed Mr. Hoon to settle the case. He could have very well asked his solicitors (Little and Co.), to make the application. Mr. Eastley, therefore, suggested that the whole application was not bona fide.

The Magistrate said he must accept the word of a barrister (Mr. Hoon).

Mr. Hoon said Mr. Eastley had made two allegations regarding him, one that he had not seen Mr. Henley and the other that he had not given notice of the application to the solicitors. He left it to the Court to decide whether the allegations were justifiable.

Mr. Eastley maintained that the whole matter was highly suspicious and that Mr. Henley appeared to have been coerced into it. He did not, however, cast any aspersions on Mr. Hoon.

The Magistrate decided that he could not permit the case to be withdrawn but marked it compounded.

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND STABBING.

3 PERSONS ARRESTED.

Chunilal Fulchand a resident of Patchi Chawl, was, it is alleged severely assaulted and stabbed with a pen-knife on Tuesday night by Sitaram and 2 others. It appears that Fulchand gave evidence against Sitaram in a police case, some days back. Fulchand was entering the chawl when he was caught hold of by Krishna Tookaram and Shivji Kaishaw and a slight scuffled followed. Meanwhile Sitaram it is alleged, came on the scene and, asking him why he had given evidence against him in a case a few days ago, stabbed him with a pen-knife in the back and neck inflicting severe injuries. As the accused were arrested and the injured man was removed to the hospital where he is reported to be lying still in a serious condition.

The arrested persons were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate this afternoon by Sergeant Bearth and remanded to police custody till the 22nd instant.

POONA RACES

2ND MEETING: 2ND DAY.

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are acceptances for the Saturday's races at Poona (Second Day of the Second Meting). The first race starts at 2-30 p.m.:—

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in the Class II.

Hoojaz 9-0; Sinnan 8-13; Andhra Valley 8-11; Roscoff 8-10; Noorulmulk 8-9; Meried 8-2; Faithful 8-2; Sa'onic 8-1; Ahyid 7-12; Hatchet 7-11; Hishan 7-10; Kadoor Beg 7-8; Dawood 7-5.

THE RIPON PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 500. A handicap for Horses in the Class III.

Gapencais 9-4; Quito 8-10; Sinhagad 9-0; Puffin 8-12; Lady Junior 8-11; Arren Rose 8-11; Stormont 8-7; Co-Respondent 8-7; Star of France 8-7; Modesty 8-6; Royal Gem 8-6; Dawn of Hope 8-4; Golden Charm 8-1; Steel Blue 7-9; Wild Flower 7-6; Royal Bride 7-5; San Fay 7-5.

THE CHESTER PLATE. Distance 1 1/2 miles.—Winer, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Horses in the Classes II. and III.

Minority 9-4; My Realm 9-1; Tycho 9-0; Aldergrove 8-13; Caesonia 8-5; Hoppy 8-4; Astre d'Or 8-12; Lucky Man 8-8; Crab Apple 7-10; Bentoi 7-1; Knights Cross 6-6; Belle Syme 6-6.

THE STEWARDS PLATE. Destance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Horses in the Class II.

John Crauchy 9-4; Ormiston 9-4; Santock 8-7; Kaledin 8-0. Invinola 8-13; Ad Dominum 8-5; Bridaux 8-8; Brasidas 8-7; Lucky Lad 7-11; Fire Star 8-2; Polecate 8-2; True Grace 7-2; Lomond Hills 8-0; Purser 7-12; Eclair 7-11; Riverine 7-9; Flying Steve 7-8; Polychrome 7-8.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP. Distance R. C. and Distance.—Winner, a Cup value Rs. 1,000 presented by H. E. The Right Hon'ble Sir Leslie Wilson P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., and Rs. 15,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,500; third, Rs. 1,500. A handicap for Arabs in the Class I., and Arabs in the Class II., whose last handicap in a race for Horses of that class only was not less than 8-7.

Mansoor Beg 9-10. Silver Thrush 8-6; Dilawar 9-6; Hilaluzzaman 9-3; Rarity 8-13; Hazal 7-1; Safety 7-0; Tiger King 8-13; Hashash 8-12, O'Brien (late Rami) 8-5; Cheerful 8-0; Shivaji Prasad 7-0; Arabian Star 7-0; Adwan 7-13; Mooltan 7-10; Pekin 7-10; Kadir Hajaz 7-10; Sabiq 7-4; Belan 7-4.

THE WESTERN INDIA STAKES. Distance 1 1/2 miles.—Winner, a Cup value Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 30,000 from the Fund Winner the Cup and Rs. 20,000; second, Rs. 7,000; third, Rs. 3,000. A handicap for Horses in the Class I.

Cap-a-Pie 9-7; Domestic Bend 7-13; Moss 9-5; Darial II. 9-0. L. S. D. 8-11; Ventose 8-11; Aborigine 8-10; School Boy 8-7; Fordney 8-6; Red Hawk 8-5; The Count 7-10; Fun of the Fayre 8-2; Dark Orient 8-0; French Briar 7-12; Trajanus 7-10; Cand'e Hill 7-9; Henri 7-4.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. A handicap for Horses in the Class I.

Darial II. 9-0. Madame Seguin 8-12; Golden Quest 8-5; Affable 8-12; Defeud 8-8; Vesington Planet 7-9; Leinster Wonder 8-8; Woodstock II. 8-6; Stone Marten 8-3; Fille d'Or 7-3.

THE SHOLAPUR PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.—Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 750; third, Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in the Class II.

Mozao 9-0; Red Flag 8-13; Stability 8-11; Amood 8-11; Mahfouz 8-10; Security 8-9; Telafar 8-6; Kandinava 8-4; Mashalla 8-3; Miibas 8-1; Malikizaman 8-1; Musal 7-11; Weldon 7-11; Fairdoss 7-9; Moosaad 7-8.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	September 15.
Previous Closing Rate	22.67
To-day's Opening Rate	22.77
Difference	+.10
To-day's Closing Rate	21.50
Difference	—1.17

LIVERPOOL.

	September 15.
Previous Closing Rate	11.62
To-day's Opening Rate	11.86
Difference	+.24
To-day's Closing Rate	11.78
Difference	+.16
Broach Expectation	432

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	September 15.
Silver Ready	25 8 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	25 8 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER, 16, 1927.

A MENACE TO LABOUR.

The debate in the Assembly on the Kharagpur lock-out justifies our worst fears about the origin of the trouble. The main facts of the case we have published before. The trouble arose out of the sudden decision of the B.N. Railway authorities to discharge all at once about 2000 workmen from the Kharagpur Railway Workshops in the name of retrenchment. The workmen, who had reason to believe that it was not a bona fide retrenchment but a subtle form of reprisal against them for their share in the recent strike protested and, after all persuasive methods had failed, started passive resistance. To this the Railway authorities replied by declaring a general lock-out at the workshops against 10,000 workmen. The main issue to be decided is whether the retrenchment was necessary or whether it was prompted by vindictiveness. In spite of the laboured explanation of Sir George Rainy, it is difficult to believe that all of a sudden an emergency had arisen to necessitate such drastic retrenchment after the periodical retrenchments in previous years. It must be remembered that, when the present proposals of reduction were first initiated, the Labour Union fully co-operated with the railway authorities and about 700 men voluntarily resigned. It is also very curious, as Mr. N. M. Joshi pointed out, that while the poorly paid workers were being retrenched there was no reduction in the number of highly paid employees which is fast being increased. Even new men are being taken in while many with long and efficient service to their credit are being turned out.

Even assuming that there is some need for retrenchment, two questions still remain to be answered. First, how has the need for retrenchment arisen? Secondly, could not the reduction be effected gradually? Mr. Acharya said tha there was correspondence to show that the Railway authorities had started the practice of placing orders with British manufacturers for goods hitherto turned out in their own workshops. This statement has not been challenged by any one in the Assembly. If it is true, it is a most objectionable method of fabricating a need for retrenchment and using it as a weapon against marked workmen. If the policy is to be persisted in it would result in dismantling a section of the Workshops and throwing out on the streets thousands of workmen only to transfer Indian money into the pockets of foreign manufacturers and shipping companies. Nor can it be in the long run an economical policy, in view of the heavy freight charges of foreign goods on the one hand and the easy access that the Kharagpur Workshops have to coal and iron fields on the other. It is significant that Sir George Rainy had not a word of explanation on this point. As regards gradual reduction when there should be any genuine need for it, Sir George said that "Government were prepared to write to the Railway administration that in future, should any further reduction become necessary, that should be effected gradually." It is tantamount to saying "From tomorrow we shall be good." If the policy of gradual reduction is right, why should not Government insist on its being followed in the present case, which affects over 2000 men?

The most sinister feature of the whole affair and one which throws a flood of light on the motive behind the retrenchment policy is that the Works Manager had given instructions that in the retrenchment proposals non-strikers should be excluded. These tell-tale instructions were indeed later withdrawn but only after the hint was given. With all these facts staring one in the face, it is difficult to resist the suspicion that the Railway authorities began by creating a need for retrenchment by placing orders with outside manufacturers and ended by turning out men who were involved in the last big strike. This subtle process of victimisation, which has already precipitated a lock-out affecting 10,000 men, is a menace to organised Labour all over the country. The dangerous feature of such provocations to Labour is that their far-reaching effects are not at first obvious to many, but when a crisis is reached, it is often fought on false issues. Government cannot escape responsibility in the present impending crisis. The least they can do is to institute an impartial and thorough inquiry into the genuineness of the retrenchment proposals and, in so far as any case is made out for necessary reduction, to insist on gradual retrenchment without any vindictive indiscrimination. We trust Government will heed the warning.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE FOR BRITISH FILMS.

Fired with a sudden and suspicious desire to encourage "in particular the production and exhibition of Indian films" and incidentally, of course, to consider in what way the use of British Empire films can be encouraged in India, the Government of India propose to inquire into the whole question of cinema film control in this country. They propose to do this by appointing a committee whose duty it will be to tackle what Mr. Crerar, the Home Member, remarked in his speech in the Assembly, was "the extremely difficult and delicate task" of an effective censorship. The debate on this Government move to set a committee at work whom they expect to recommend Imperial Preference for British films is not yet over, but the preliminary skirmish between leaders of non-official Indian opinion and the Government benches should be sufficient to give the Indian element in the Assembly a precise idea of what the Government dodge is. The composition of the Committee is indicative of the object Government have in view. They have invited the amiable ex-member of the Assembly who went into raptures over the brotherhood of the British Empire when in Australia, Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar, to be Chairman of the Committee, and he has promptly accepted the invitation. Then they propose "two other unofficial Indians and one unofficial Englishman" and becoming aware of the "complicated nature of the subject" they intend to strengthen the Committee by the addition of two official members. This is a roundabout way of saying that there will be three Europeans and three Indians on the Committee.

One should like to know why even in the case of a committee whose ostensible object is to encourage the Indian film industry and to keep out films of low moral standard, the presence of three European members is necessary. If they are to represent vested interests, which vested interests do they represent? Are the two official nominees to be added to the Committee because the Indian delegates will be unable to say what is necessary for preventing Indian morality from being lowered by contact—on the screen—with aspects of Western life which Europeans do not wish Indians to know about? Or is it that the three European representatives are to be put on in order to thrust Imperial Preference on India, as Lala Lajpat Rai very justifiably observed in his speech during the Assembly debate? We should have imagined that Government were perfectly aware how a committee of this type would lack public confidence. If they are serious about encouraging the Swadeshi film industry they must allow on the Committee an adequate representation of Indian film manufacturing interests as also of Indian educational and artistic opinion. Film manufacture stands in a class apart from the manufacture of ordinary machine-made commodities. It has an educative, artistic end to serve, and the pinnacle of fame which film production has reached in America is due to the care and forethought of the Art Directors of American Cinema Studios. The Indian artists who are already having a large voice in film production in India must have their representation on the Government Committee. Nobody will mind if its articles of reference are as wide as possible, but its composition must not be overweighted with British film interests or their champions and its chairman must be an Indian of experience and position who will inspire confidence. India does not want a committee whose only object will be to register a vote for the exclusion of American films and the preferential treatment of British Empire films. If the Indian film industry is to be encouraged the least effective method to do so will be to prevent the Indian public from having a chance of comparing its productions with those of America, the acknowledged master in film manufacture.

ATTACKS ON RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.

The Bill to penalise scurrilous writings against religion, as revised by the Select Committee, is a little less vague and otherwise less objectionable than the original draft. But it can in no sense be described as an improvement upon the present law, as laid down in the "Risala Vartman Case" by the Division Bench of the Punjab High Court and in the "Vichitra Jivan" case by the Allahabad High Court. The revised Bill penalises one who "with deliberate malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of any class of His Majesty's subjects..... insults or attempts to insult the religion or the religious beliefs of that class." This law, we may assume, will reach culprits who deserve to be brought to book. But at the same time it can apply or be stretched to apply to "bona fide" but strong criticisms of "religious beliefs." It is true that in theory such a criticism will be an offence only when it is made with "deliberate malicious intention of outraging religious feelings." But a religious reformer often does deliberately intend to administer a shock to prevalent religious feelings in the hope that only such a shock can rouse men from their apathy. The history of religion is a succession of such shocks. The intention of such reformers can easily be made to appear malicious, when passions are roused. And the worst of it is that when a special law is made to protect "religious beliefs", orthodoxy will not fail to develop such a super-sensitiveness as will interpret every strong criticism as an insult. A Voltaire would not be free under such a law. The law is calculated, though not intended, to put a premium on fanaticism. We are glad that this view is shared by at least a minority in the Select Committee. Liberty of thought and expression is the first condition of progress and must be permitted even if it gives rise to a tumult of thought so long as it is not calculated to promote class hatred or cause a breach of the peace. If an attack on religious beliefs does not produce these evils it is too innocuous to be penalised. If it does, the present law is clear enough to reach it. The possibilities of the misuse of the fresh law are too patent to require mention. If the Bill cannot be withdrawn, at least its further consideration should be postponed. It is born of a panic and is hustled by a panic. Let the Legislative Assembly pause a little and think far ahead.

THE RACIAL BAR

We referred the other day to the decision of the New Mills Council, England, to refuse permission to an Indian student to gain some experience, during the holidays, in their water department. The decision was prompted by race prejudice. But it is only fair to add that the Council was evenly divided on the question. The following letter from Mr. T. Kennedy Walker published in the "Cheshire Daily Echo", will show that there are some people in England who are able to rise above racial prejudice:—

"A request made to the New Mills Council by an Indian student of municipal engineering from the Manchester College of Technology to be allowed for the sake of experience and (no monetary cost to the Council) to assist during the holidays in the New Mills water department was, as reported in the Press of the 4th, turned down by the Chairman's casting vote. Readers of the report could not but feel astonished at the obviously very limited outlook and illogical position of certain members of the Council who opposed the request.

It is difficult to see what particular bearing the question of the applicant's colour had upon the case, or why the term "outsider" should have been employed by the Chairman with reference to a man who is a British subject.

The provision of efficient and adequate sanitation and water systems for the public services is of prime importance of development in India; and if anyone is in a position to lend a hand to help a young Indian whose future work will lie in this field it ought to be his pleasure to do so from the point of view of doing a little service both to India and, in a wider sense, to the British Empire in thus helping to create the right spirit between its subjects —a task to which the Prince of Wales has brought so much understanding and tact.

I am writing as one who comes into daily contact with Indian students, and knows how wide may be the unfavourable repercussions of such an attitude as that taken up by the New Mills Council."

"DRAIN INSPECTOR'S REPORT."

MAHATMA GANDHI ON "MOTHER INDIA."

NOTHING BETTER THAN TRAVESTY OF TRUTH.

In a forceful article in "Young India" Mahatma Gandhi examines the "terrible accusations" made by Miss Katherine Mayo against India in her book "Mother India."

"The book is clearly and powerfully written. The carefully chosen quotations give it the appearance of a truthful book. But the impression it leaves on my mind is, that it is the report of a drain inspector sent out with one purpose of opening and examining the drains of the country to be reported upon or to give a graphic description of the stench exuded by the opened drains," states Gandhiji.

He further says:—"If I open out and describe with punctilious care all the stench exuded from the drains of London and say 'Behold London' my facts will be incapable of challenge, but my judgment will be rightly condemned as a travesty of truth. Miss Mayo's book is nothing better, nothing else."

"On the lips of the good vice becomes virtue,

"And even virtue appears as vice in the mouth of the evil-minded: this need not surprise us.

"For, do not the mighty clouds drink the salt waters of the ocean and return it as sweet refreshing rain,

"And does not the cobra, drinking sweet milk, belch it fourth as the deadliest poison?"

"Rivers drink not of their own waters, the trees do not themselves eat the fruit which they bear,

"Nor do the clouds partake of the grains they grow; even so the good devote their powers to the good of others."—

Several correspondents have sent me cuttings containing reviews of, or protests against, Miss Mayo's "Mother India." A few have in addition asked me to give my own opinion on it. An enraged correspondent from London asks me to give him answers to several questions that he has framed upon the authoress's references to me. Miss Mayo has herself favoured me with a copy of her book.

I would certainly not have made time, especially when I have only limited energy, and caution has been enjoined upon me by medical friends against overwork, to read the book during my tour. But these letters made it obligatory on me to read the book at once.

The book is cleverly and powerfully written. The carefully chosen quotations give it the appearance of a truthful book. But the impression it leaves on my mind is, that it is the report of a drain inspector sent out with the one purpose of opening and examining the drains of the country to be reported upon, or to give a graphic description of the stench exaded by the opened drains. If Miss Mayo had confessed that she had gone to India merely to open out and examine the drains of India, there would perhaps be little to complain about her compilation. But she says in effect with a certain amount of triumph, 'The drains are India.' True, in the concluding chapter there is a caution. But her caution is cleverly made to enforce her sweeping condemnation. I feel that no one who has any knowledge of India can possibly accept her terrible accusations against the thought and the life of the people of this unhappy country.

TRAVESTY OF TRUTH.

The book is without doubt untruthful be the facts stated ever so truthful. If I open out and describe with punctilious care all the stench exuded from the drains of London and say "Behold London", my facts will be incapable of challenge, but my judgment will be rightly condemned as a travesty of truth. Miss Mayo's book is nothing better, nothing else.

The authoress says she was dissatisfied with the literature she read about India and so she came to India "to see what a volunteer unsubsidised, uncommitted and unattached, could observe of common things in daily human life."

After having read the book with great attention, I regret to say that I find it difficult to accept this claim. Unsubsidized she may be. Uncommitted and unattached she certainly fails to show herself in any page. We in India are accustomed to interested publications patronised,—'patronised' is accepted as an elegant synonym for 'subsidised,'—by the Government. We have become used to understanding from pre British days, that the art (perfected by the British) of government includes the harnessing of the secret services of men learned, and reported to be honest and honourable for shadowing suspects and for writing up the virtues of the Government of the day as if the certificate had come from disinterested quarters. I hope that Miss Mayo will not take offence if she comes under the shadow of such suspicion. It may be some consolation to her to know that even some of the best English friends of India have been so suspected.

But ruling out of consideration the suspicion, it remains to be seen why she has written this untruthful book. It is doubtly untruthful. It is untruthful in that she condemns a whole nation or in her words 'the peoples of India' (she will not have us as one nation) practically without any reservation as to their sanitation, morals, religion etc. It is also untruthful because she claims for the British Government merits which cannot be sustained and which many an honest British officer would blush to see the Government credited with.

If she is not subsidised, Miss Mayo is an avowed Indophobe and Anglophil refusing to see anything good about Indians and anything bad about the British and their rule.

She does not give one an elevated idea of Western standard of judgment. Though she represents a class of sensational writers in the West, it is a class that, I flatter myself with the belief, is on the wane. There is a growing body of Americans who hate anything sensational, smart or crooked. But the pity of it is that there are still thousands in the West who delight in 'shilling shockers.' Nor are all the authoress's quotations or isolated facts truthfully stated. I propose to pick up those I have personal knowledge of. The book bristles with quotations torn from their contexts and with extracts which have been authoritatively challenged.

UNJUST TO POET.

The authoress has violated all sense of propriety by associating the Poet's name with child-marriage.

The Poet has indeed referred to early marriage as not an undesirable institution. But there is a world of difference between child-marriage and early marriage. If she had taken the trouble of making the acquaintance of the free and freedom-loving girls and women of Shantiniketan, she would have known the Poet's meaning of early marriage.

GANDHIJI'S OPERATION RECALLED.

She has done me the honour of quoting me frequently in support of her argument. Any person who collects from a reformer's diary, tears them from their context and proceeds to condemn, on the strength of these, the people in whose midst the reformer has worked, would get no hearing from sane and unbiassed readers or hearers. But in her hurry to see everything Indian in a bad light, she has not only taken liberty with my writings, but she has not thought it necessary even to verify through me certain things ascribed by her or others to me. In fact she has combined in her own person what we understand in India the judicial and the executive officer. She is both the prosecutor and the judge. She has described the visit to me, and informed her readers that there are always with me two "secretaries" who write down every word I say. I know that this is not a wilful perversion of facts. Nevertheless the statement is not true. I beg to inform her, that I have no one near me who has been appointed or is expected to write down every word that I say. I have by me a co-worker called Mahadev Desai who is striving to out-Boswell Boswell and does, whenever he is near me, take down whatever he considers to be wisdom dropping from my lips. I can't repel his advances, even if I would, for the relationship between us is, like the Hindu marriage, indissoluble. But the real crime committed against me is described by her at pages 387-88. She ascribes to the Poet 'a fervent declaration that Ayurvedic science surpasses anything that the West can offer' (She has this time no quotation to back her statement). Then she quotes my opinion that hospitals are institutions for propagating sin, and then distorts out of all recognition a sacred incident, honourable to the British surgeons and, I hope, to myself. I must ask the reader to excuse me for giving the full quotation from the book:

"As he happened to be in the prison at the time, a British surgeon of the Indian Medical Service came straightaway to see him. 'Mr. Gandhi,' said the surgeon, as the incident was then reported, 'I am sorry to tell you that you have appendicitis. If you were my patient, I should operate at once. But you will probably prefer to call in your Ayurvedic physician.'

"Mr. Gandhi proved otherwise minded.

"'I should prefer not to operate,' pursued the surgeon, 'because in case the outcome should be unfortunate, all your friends will lay it as a charge of malici-

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Japan's Fresh Calamity.

Japan had hardly recovered from the effects of her last terrible earthquake when she has been overtaken by another catastrophe. The severest typhoon for decades has swept over the whole Nagasaki district and a tidal wave has inundated a number of villages. Over a thousand persons have perished and several thousands of houses have either collapsed or been washed away. The total damage is estimated at no less than 20 million yen, that is, about 26 million rupees. Though we have our own similar calamities, our hearts go out to our fellow-Asiatics. There is no doubt, however, that their wonderful resourcefulness and help from their own beneficent Government will enable them to rebuild the stricken towns and villages. Nor will India fail to give practical proof of her sympathy.

Whitewashing.

What was it, indeed, which made Sir Austen Chamberlain embark upon a lengthy defence of his much discussed pronouncement at Geneva regarding loyalty to the British Empire and loyalty to the League to a company of "two hundred and fifty journalists from all parts of the world"? It was the desire, perhaps, to whitewash the bad effect that utterance has made on the Continent, not to say anything of the severe trouncing it has received in the Labour Press of England. Sir Austen tells the assembled journalists that "Britain had no compromise to make in the matter of her policy which was that of attaining the gradual establishment of friendly relations between nations." The statement must have raised a smile amongst the newspaper correspondents from France and Germany at Geneva who have watched how gradually, even with the gradualness of a snail's pace, Britain proceeds at the League with efforts towards peace, while her hurry in laying down cruisers is in inverse proportion to this gradual method of working for peace.

Against the Protocol.

Sir Austen Chamberlain laments that at the League the other representatives fail to appreciate "the practical side of things". Very patiently he is ready to emphasize again the "Englishman's standpoint". He declares it to be the "reasonable attitude" of Britain of "being unwilling to undertake engagements she might be unable to fulfil". As the Protocol so far is the one practical device suggested at the League which will compel the particular Power agreeing to it to undertake even unwelcome liabilities. Sir Austen Chamberlain is averse to it and ran the Protocol down in his oration to the journalists. But when all is said and done, of the three methods proposed for making the League Covenant effective the Protocol offers the only satisfactory basis for each State to work up to practical disarmament. The method of Treaties of Mutual Assistance has been tried and found wanting. The Locarno plan can operate only when all the States are willing to make it a success. The Disarmament fiasco at Geneva shows that the Big Five are its greatest enemies. The Protocol with its definite terms of compulsory arbitration and the first steps towards outlawing war offers the best guarantee for international peace. But that is just what will not suit the British Tories.

Arthur Bourchier.

In the death of Arthur Bourchier, the "legitimate" English stage loses a versatile artist. He was one of a band of pioneers hailing from the upper classes of English society who in the early eighties succeeded in raising the stage to the level of a respectable profession in England. As the founder of the Oxford University Dramatic Society he gave an impetus to the profession and made it easy for University-trained men to enter its portals without losing caste. Arthur Bourchier was as great in Shakespearean parts as in modern comedy. Mrs. Langtry (Lady de Bathe) gives an entertaining account of his versatility and resourcefulness in her delightful book of reminiscences "The Days I Knew." Later in his career, Bourchier tried his hand in adapting French plays to the English stage and proved himself a master in dressing them up in a garb to suit British insular priggishness. His adaptations for the British stage of "Femmes qui pleurent" and "Jean Marie" were a huge success.

A Fitting Tribute.

The past and present students of the Deccan College, Poona, paid a fitting tribute to the memory of Lokamanya Tilak when on Tuesday the Minister of Education presided over a meeting to unveil a memorial to him in the College. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a brilliant product of the College and his prowess in sports as well as in study is mirrored in the memorial taking the triple form of a challenge shield for tennis, a medal for wrestling, the Lokamanya's favourite form of sport, and a special collection of books regarding Vedic lore to be housed in the College Library. This was a subject in which he found time to make profound and learned research in spite of the strenuous demands on his time and energy for promoting the cause of Home Rule.

ANOTHER GOVT. DEFEAT.

MARRIAGE BILL REFERRED TO SELECT COMMITTEE.

MR. JAYAKAR ACCUSES GOVT. OF TIMIDNESS.

AN M. L. A.'S CONFERENCE WITH OLD WOMEN.

(From Our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, Sept 15.

The progressive elements scored a well-deserved victory to-day after a long-drawn-out fight which consumed a whole non-official sitting. Mr. Harbilas Sarda's manuscript eloquence was not effective and the manner he initiated the debate made the atmosphere very dull. But his facts were telling and Mr. Crerar admitted their force. The question he raised was that the marriage age of Hindu boys and girls be limited to fifteen and twelve respectively. Kumar Ganganand, who followed, also gave dry statistics, but put forward a proposal, which in the end provided the best solution out of the difficulty, viz., appointment of a Select Committee on Mr. Sarda's Bill. Sir Purshotamdas then intervened and enlivened the debate by declaring that only fanatical fathers could even in the year 1927 persist in early marriages and that those who advocated this practice should be sent to the lunatic asylum, but he ended rather surprisingly by supporting the cautious proposal for circulation. Now this motion was not yet before the House and as it stood in the name of Mr. Crerar, he adopted the course of least resistance and held that the problem demanded solution, but that Government's responsibility was grave in such matter of social and religious beliefs. Lala Lajpat Rai at once intervened to repudiate the suggestion that religion had anything to do with this practice. He spoke briefly, but was effective and emphatically made it clear that their sorrowful speeches should not be taken to indicate that India had an overdoze of sins. Every country had social sins in some form or other. But the best contributions came from Mr. Jayakar and Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, who raised the whole issue to a higher plane.

THE TEST OF GOVERNMENT.

Debates like these, Mr. Jayakar said, were the test of Government and so long as Government did not assume the national sentiment in such a matter, it would be held to be timid and ever anxious to take fright at the slightest voice raised by a narrow, orthodox element. A national government would have remedied the evil at once, as Mysore and Baroda with even pseudo-Swaraj had done. And as for the pretence of consulting public opinion, he asked whether it was done in all cases and the flagrant case of European I.M.S. officers' recruitment of special terms was quoted and he drove his point so hard and deep that Mr. Maeworth Young felt very uncomfortable. However, Mr. Jayakar's point was that when pre-Reform British Governments, without asking for public support, had the courage to abolish some social customs, the present Government should instead of being more timid be more courageous. Every reform involved some amount of coercion, but must ensure that the action proposed was the right one and enlightened Indian opinion was with it.

Mr. Cosgrave though trying to speak impartially merely spoke his master's voice. Pandit Malaviya too was for circulation, but Mr. Acharya who was greeted with special applause having been specially chosen Miss Mayo for extensive reference surprised the House by the change that has come in hot beliefs. He supported the Select Committee and recalled amidst laughter his conversations with old women on the subject which had something to do with his changed views. Mr. Iswar Saran was very outspoken. Mr. Ghaznavi tried in his broken English to hold on for five minutes, but while his speech seemed to be in support of the motion for the Select Committee he ended by upholding Mr. Crerar's dilatory motion on the slender plea that every measure must be circulated. Maulvi Muhammed Yakub refused to agree to the advice of those who held that matter was one for Hindus to settle. He declared on the other hand that any measure concerning the well-being of the bulk of the country's population was as much the concern of Muslims as of Hindus and stood with Mr. Ganganand Sinha. Mr. Crerar's motion was first put to the House and was defeated by 51 to 56. The scene in the lobbies was very lively as every party had taken off its whips. So the passage of motion for the Select Committee became a matter of course and Mr. Tomkinson was the solitary dissentient. The Select Committee's personnel would probably be decided to-morrow. Dr. Gour was unfortunate at his age of consent Bill stood next and could not be taken up for want of time. The Criminal Law Amendment Bill regarding scurrilous writings comes up to-morrow and even though materially modified it has still to weather powerful opposition.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

To-day was devoted to unofficial bills. There was a bare quoram when the House met. The President disallowed a short-notice question by Mr. Acharya as the member was not in his seat.

Mr. Kelkar moved that the amendment made by the Council of State in the Bill further to amend the Societies Registration Act, 1860, for certain purposes be taken into consideration. The Bill empowers societies whose object is diffusion of political education also to be registered under the Societies Registration Act while as the law now stands only societies whose object is diffusion of knowedge can be registered

Mr. Kelkar said the amendments made by the Council of State were only drafting amendments and he moved their acceptance. The House agreed to the amendments proposed by the Council of State.

REGULATION OF MARRIAGE OF CHILDREN.

Rai Sahib Harbilas Sarda next moved that the Bill to regulate marriage of children amongst Hindus be taken into consideration.

Mr. Sarda said the Bill fixed marriage of girls at twelve and of boys at fifteen. Provision was made in the Bill for grant of permission to guardians of girls on

ONLY TEST FOR GOVT.

At any time and at any stage people would be found to oppose reform. The only test the Government should apply was whether the measure was a right one. As for public opinion, did the Government ever care for it? (Laughter). All evil customs would have been stamped out long ago, if we had legislative power in our hands (Applause). A certain amount of coercion must be used in this matter.—LALA LAJPAT RAI.

"If Shastras came into conflict with natural laws," declared Munshi Iswar Saran in the Assembly speaking on the Hindu marriage regulation bill, "then surely those Shastras must go." (Applause).

conscientious grounds to marry girls or age of given. He cited status ties of child widows to show urgency of reform proposed by the Bill.

Kumar Ganganand Sinha supported Mr. Sarda's Bill and moved that the Bill be sent to Select Committee.

Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas supported the Bill. He said he was generally opposed to legislation to promote social reform. To a large extent Hindu community has made progress and there has been a rise of age of marriage. But, still there was the fact which had to be faced that child marriage was still prevalent amongst certain sections of the Hindu community. He yielded to none in wishing to see child marriage stamped out. At the same time that the Bill may be passed in a satisfactory manner he would welcome circulation of the Bill for public opinion that in cold weather session they may proceed cautiously but firmly with the Bill.

LET THE BILL BE CIRCULATED.

Mr. Crerar, Home Member, moved that the bill be circulated for public opinion. He was in sympathy with the principle of the Bill. They must largely depend upon the support of enlightened public opinion. At the same time the Legislature had its responsibilities. It would be a cautious step to agree to circulate the Bill for public opinion before proceeding with the final stages of the Bill.

LALA LAJPAT RAI.

Lala Lajpat Rai opposed the motion for the circulation of the Bill. He had no patience with those who always pleaded caution however moderate the reform proposed. The Government would be taking a serious responsibility in pressing the dilatory motion. The Bill had been on the anvil of the legislature for several months and public opinion had expressed itself on the Bill. In the House itself there were representatives of all shades of Hindu opinion and they were competent to accept or reject the Bill. Personally, he would like the age of marriage to be raised to 16 in the case of girls and 18 in the case of boys. Nor should the support of the Bill be taken to imply an admission of extra dose of sin. He supported the

(Continued on next Page)

GAVE HIS LIFE FOR SCIENCE

LATE DR. WILSON

MEDICAL EXPERIMENT COSTS HIS LIFE.

RUGBY, September 14.

How a doctor gave his life for science was told at the inquest which was held at Manchester to-day into the death of Sidney Parson Wilson, an eminent anaesthetist. Wilson was found dead by his wife. He had a mask round his mouth, and it was evident that he had been experimenting with anaesthetics. Witnesses deposed that he was accustomed to administer anaesthetics to himself alone in his study and to make notes as far as possible of his sensations. He knew the serious risk involved, but trusted to his knowledge of the subject. His experiments were principally directed to invent a mixture of nitrous oxide gas and oxygen which would support consciousness so that persons might be conscious to everything else except the sense of pain. A verdict of accidental death was returned.—B. O. W.

FRENCH WAR DEBT TO ENGLAND.

RUGBY, September 14.

Three million pounds sterling is being paid by France to Britain to-day in accordance with the provisional agreement concerning Frech War Debt concluded on February 16th. The previous instalment was paid on March 15. These payments do not cause any gold movements from France to Britain, payments being assured by credits at the disposal of French Government in British banks or at the British Treasury.—B. O. W.

INDO-BRITISH DOMINION STATE.

PUBLICATION OF SIR R. CRADDOCK'S SCHEME.

LONDON, September 14.

A special cable received by the Free Press of India says:

"The Evening News" will shortly publish the scheme of semi-democratic Indo-British Dominion State prepared by Sir Reginald Craddock, formerly Lieut.-Governor of Burma. The paper invites Indian

KAKORI PRISONERS.

EXECUTION SENTENCE STAYED

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15.

It is understood that the execution of the four Kakori prisoners will not take place to-morrow, as originally fixed, and that information to this effect has been sent to the respective jails.—Free Press.

leaders to express their opinions on the scheme.

TIDAL WAVE HAVOC.

SURVIVOR'S STORY

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Osaka.—Survivors, relate poignant stories of the instantaneous wrecking of homes and engulfment of whole families by the tidal wave in Western Kiushiu. A resident of a coastal village related how amid a raging typhoon the sea suddenly rose mountain high. He climbed up a tree on the embankment with wife and family, but immediately after, that great wave snatched away wife and children. Thirty others in the same village were similarly swallowed up. Torrential rain and a terrific gale accompanied the tidal wave. The typhoon was the worst Japan had experienced for forty years. The town of Kojimachi suffered most. Some houses were carried two miles inland by the wave.—Reuter.

400 BODIES RECOVERED.

SEARCH FOR THE MISSING

LONDON, September 15.

Hitherto 400 bodies of victims of the tidal wave have been recovered. Two thousand troops are assisting local organisations of Kuyshu in search for the missing. Five hundred fishing boats have been wrecked off Nagasaki and 25 firemen have been drowned. The floods have swept away 12 out of 13 hotels at Kawachi hot springs.—Reuter.

WATER RESERVOIR BURSTS.

LONDON, September 15.

Moscow.—Further details of the earthquake on Black Sea coast show that Coreis and other places Yalta District have been ously affected. Buildings involved in many rest houses and sanatoria. ge water reservoir at Oreanda has d and water is leaking out at the rate thousand litres a day.—Reuter.

A REMINDER TO POSTERITY

INDIAN TROOPS MEMORIAL

TO BE UNVEILED AT NEUVE CHAPELLE

LONDON, Sept. 14.

On October 7th, Lord Birkenhead unveils the memorial at Neuve Chapelle in commemoration of the services of Indian troops in France. The Government of India has arranged for a detachment of Indian troops attending the ceremony. The memorial which is designed by Sir Herbert Barker bears the names of 4,847 Indians fallen in France whose graves have not been found.—Reuter's Special.

PERSIA AND OPIUM QUESTION

PROPOSALS BEFORE FIFTH COMMITTEE AT GENEVA

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Geneva.—The Fifth Committe which is discussing the opium question, suddenly found itself embarked on the uncertain sea of Persian finance, Colonel Macormack of Boston, representing Persia, pointed out that the tariff obligations had tied the Government's hands thus jeopardizing the success of the Persian plans. The Persian Government was seeking certain autonomy regarding customs and the removal of certain tariff restrictions, especially those affecting certain Persian products which might be developed to replace opium. The Committee embodied these proposals among the recommendations made in its report.—Reuter's Special.

ON FLIGHT FOR BAGHDAD AND BASRA.

LEVINE STARTS TO-DAY

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Levine and Hinchcliffe hope to start on September 16th on a flight for Baghdad and Basra. From there they will proceed to the Far East as petrol and other circumstances allow.—Reuter.

INSURRECTIONISTS CONDEMNED TO BE SHOT

LEADER ESCAPES TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Riga.—Sixr participators in the recent insurrection have been summarily condemned to be shot. The leader Maijus is believed to have escaped to Germany.—Reuter.

GENERAL ELECTIONS RESULT

PRO-GOVERNMENT PARTY STRONG

LONDON, September 15.

Belgrade.—The general election has resulted in the return of 190 who belong to Pro-Government Parties and 112 belonging to the Opposition.—Reuter.

ON THE EVE OF ELECTIONS

RUGBY, September '14.

Polling will take place to-morrow in the Irish Free State general election, when 260 candidates will go to the polls. These are distributed as follows:—Government Party 87; Mr. De Valera's Party (Fianna Fail) 88; Farmers' Party 20; Labour 28 and National League 6. There are 31 Independent candidates.—B. O. W.

UNDER "PRINCE OF SECTIONS"

MR. SPRATT ARRESTED AT "KRANTI" OFFICE.

C. I. D. TAKE HIM TO WATSON HOTEL

DEWAN CHAMANLAL TO DEFEND HIM ?

Mr. P. Spratt, the representative of the Labour Research Department of London, who came to India in January last on a mission of Labour research, was arrested on Thursday afternoon at 5-15 p.m. at the office of "Kranti" which is the official organ of the Workers' and Peasants' Party of Bombay. The office of the "Kranti" is situated at Sandhurst Road and Mr. Spratt had been to that office yesterday afternoon at about 4 o'clock to see Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, the editor of the paper. Inspector Desai and Sub-Inspector Kothare approached Mr. Spratt with a warrant and arrested him under Section 124A of of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Spratt was remanded into police custody and he will be put up before the Magistrate to-day at the Esplanade Police Court.

ACTIVITIES IN BOMBAY.

It will be recalled in this connection that only a few days back, the room occupied by Mr. Spratt at the Bombay headquarters of Y.M.C.A. was raided by the officers of the C.I.D. After the raid, Mr. Spratt left the premises of the Y.M.C.A. at the request of the Secretary

Mr. Spratt was in close association with the organisers of the Workers' and Peasants' Party of Bombay. Some of his friends tried to know from the C.I.D. the exact charge against him, but the officers who arrested him, could not throw any more light on the charge than pointing to Section 124A.

It is likely that the Secretary of the Workers' and Peasants' Party would request Dewan Chamanlal to come down to Bombay and defend Mr. Spratt.

It is definitely understood that Mr. Spratt was to leave for Lahore last night by the Delhi Express. Immediately after the arrest, he was taken to the Watson's hotel where he was putting up after he left the Y. M. C. A. and there the C.I.D. officers took charge of his effects. Even at the "Kranti" office, he was asked to take with him everything that belonged to him. From Watson's hotel he was taken to the Esplanade Police Court where he is in a lock-up.

RAID ON MR. SPRATT'S ROOM.

NATIONAL Y. M. C. A'S STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, September 15.

In connection with the raid on the room occupied by Mr. P. Spratt at Bombay Y.M.C.A., the National Y.M.C.A. headquarters in a statement to the Press say that Mr. P. Spratt was a boarder in the hostel attached to the Y.M.C.A. at Wodehouse Road, Bombay from December 3rd 1926, until June 18th last when he left. On September 3rd Mr. Spratt returned to Bombay from Lahore and asked for room for a few days till he should make other arrangements as he had arrived fatigued from a long third class journey. He was given room on the definite understanding that he was not writing, speaking or lecturing and only needed a few days to put his things in order. It was then that the C.I.D. officers came and searched his room and immediately afterwards he left the place at the request of the Secretary —A. P.

CANCELLATION OF SAK'S PASSPORTS.

PARSI RAJAKIYA SABHA'S PROTEST

BOMBAY, September 15.

The following wire has been sent to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Lala Lajpat Rai, Diwan Chamanlal and Mr. N. M. Joshi, Assembly, Simla:—

"Parsi Rajkeya Sabha strongly condemns the ban placed on Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala by the cancellation of his passport to India and urges you to raise your voice for Freedom and Right."—Free Press.

MINISTER UNVEILS TILAK'S PORTR

POONA, September 14.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai, Minister for Education performed last evening at the Deccan College the opening ceremony of the memorial to one of its best alumni, the late Mr. B. G. Tilak. The memorial consists of a new section to the library containing Mr. Tilak's Vedic collections. Several speakers paid glowing tributes to Mr. Tilak.—A. P.

JAPANESE COMMUNISTS ON TRIAL

ELABORATE POLICE PRECAUTIONS

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Tokio.—The first public hearing of the case, involving 25 Korean and Japanese Communists charged with intriguing against the existing social order, was opened to-day at Seoul. Barbedwire entanglements have been erected around the court which is surrounded by a thousand police as a precaution against Communist activities.—Reuter.

GAINING KNOWLEDGE OF FLOOD HAVOC.

GOVERNOR MOTORS ALONG AHMEDABAD ROADS

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15.

H E. the Governor motored along the principal roads of Ahmedabad this morning and visited Sarkhej and Sanand. He will again motor through the city in the afternoon with a view to see the extent of damage caused by the recent heavy rain. —A. P.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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"COMPLETE SOMERSAULT."

ANNOUNCEMENT ABOUT RESERVE BANK BILL.

SIR PHIROZE SETHNA INTERVIEWED.

The definite statement made by the Finance Member on the occasion of the motion for adjournment moved by Dewan Chamanlal, that the Reserve Bank Bill has not been withdrawn but its consideration has merely been postponed for some time, has again given a new turn to the events.

Interviewed in this connection by the special representative of the "Bombay Chronicle", Sir Phiroze Sethna said:—

"A COMPLETE SOMERSAULT".

"The announcement in the Assembly on the 13th instant that the Reserve Bank Bill has not been withdrawn but only postponed, is a complete somersault. I would not be surprised to know that this is due to the reported resignation of Sir Basil Blackett. I am sure His Excellency the Viceroy would not like the present Finance Member to leave India a day earlier than intended. This would be only possible, under the present circumstances, if Whitehall agrees to allow the Bill to be placed before the Legislature once again, if not in the same form, under some new shape or form. It will be no use to revise the Bill unless it proves acceptable to the country at large and in endeavouring to do so I would appeal to the Government of India to see that, in whatever they do, they do not neglect the interests of indigenous banks, which was the case in the two bills as drafted, viz., the Reserve Bank Bill and the Imperial Bank Bill Amendment".

ALLEGED POSSESSION OF EXPLOSIVES.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL AT WORK

CALCUTTA, September 15.

A special tribunal consisting of Mr. G. C. Shankey District and Sessions Judge, Alipore, Mr. M. H. B. Leithbridge, Additional Sessions Judge, Alipore, Mr. R. L. Sadhu, Retired District and Sessions Judge, appointed by the Local Government under the Criminal Law Amendment Act to try Gourchandra Das and Satischandra Dhang who have been charged under Sections 4-B and 5 of the Explosives Substances Act and 19-F of the Indian Arms Act and also under Section 120-B, Indian Penal Code, sat to-day at Alipore.

Mr. N. N. Banerjee, Public Prosecutor, opening the case for the Crown, alleged that these two youths hailed from the District of Howrah and working in the firm of Messrs. Jessop and Company and E. I Railway Workshops respectively. The police on information on 26th August that arms, ammunitions and explosive substances were stored in a house, obtained a search warrant and found a locked wooden chest which contained eleven bombshells, gun cotton, one six-chambered revolver, 61 live cartridges, two empty cartridges, and bullet nose, some notes containing instructions for the preparation of explosives and revolutionary literature such as Kanailal and Bolshevik bad as also postcard addressed to Gourchandra Das. A search warrant of the articles was made, and Gour as also some of the adult members of the family were arrested and brought to the police station, where the case was instituted under the above Sections. The accused were remanded to the custody and shells and cotton were sent to expert and revolver and cartridges to Arms Act Department.

TWO ACCUSED CONFESS.

Accused Gour intimated to the Magistrate that he would make a statement, and thereupon the Deputy Magistrate visited the prisoner and Gour made a confession before him wherein he admitted the exclusive possession of the chest and incriminating articles found therein, and further stated that he got all the articles from Satish Chandra Dhang about six months ago on the statement of Gour, Satish Chandra was arrested that very day, and he made confession before the Magistrate on August 30th stating that he received the incriminating articles from one Lakshmi Kanta Ghose, and out of fear of the police, he kept them with Gour. The bombshells found here, were exactly similar in size to those found in Sukea Street Bomb Case, but little different from Manicktalla and Dakhsineswar cases. The case against Satish as to the possession of the articles will be made out from his confession, as also that of Gour and the conspiracy between the two possessed these articles will be established by their confession. About two dozen houses were searched in this connection, and two other young men were arrested. The Police submitted charge sheet against the two accused stated above, and others were discharged.—A. P.

"New India" states that Dr. Besant and Mr. J. Krishnamurthy are expected to arrive in Bombay on October 21, failing that on the 28th October.

GANPATI CELEBRATIONS IN KARWAR.

UNTOUCHABLES PARTICIPATE.

(From Our Correspondent).

KARWAR, September 12.

The Ganapati Holidays just over, witnessed the formation here of a Hindu Sabha with the help of Chitrao Shastri of Poona, President of the Maharashtra Provincial Hindu Sabha. The Shastri was specially invited here by Messrs. S. D. and M. D. Nadkarni Brothers to lecture at their newly started "Khara (i.e. real) 'Sarvajanik Ganeshotsav'." The Utsav was so-called, because along with the other Hindus, the 'Untouchables' also were welcomed to participate in the programme of processions, puja, bhajan, kirtan, puran-reading etc., and thus it was an All-Hindu affair.

A SOCIAL DRAMA.

A feature of the utsav was a drama especially composed and staged twice during the utsav. It is based on the actual experience of a depressed-class member of the District School Board, who was refused admission into a school housed in a Hindu temple in a neighbouring village, while his Mussalman fellow-member and companion on the occasion was admitted to inspect the school. Some 'touchable' Hindus, however, who were opposed to the movement for emancipation of the 'untouchables,' tried to prevent the performance of the drama by setting up some ignorant Muslims to petition to the town-magistrate that the drama should be prohibited, on the (totally false)) ground that it was anti-Muslim. The Magistrate (a Christian) knew better than to grant the request of these ignorant tools of an unscrupulous opposition, and the drama performed was a remarkable success.

MOVEMENT FOR TEMPLE ENTRY.

The movement for temple-entry by the 'untouchables' which had been started in February last and conducted ever since by Mr. S. D. Nadkarni on his sole responsibility, was, with the help of the Shastri from Poona, put on a representative basis by the formation of a Hindu Sabha branch to operate in this locality in the interest of Hindu reform and unification in general, and to take up and continue the above movement, in particular. The Sabha is a body thoroughly representative of the local Hindus,—its Executive comprising at once Brahmin, non-Brahmin, and Depressed Class members. Rao Saheb M. V. Kaikini is its President, Mr. M. T. Shetti its Vice-President, and Mr. S. D. Nadkarni its Hon. Working Secretary.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEM OF MEDICINE

PROTEST AGAINST MAJOR HOOTEN'S REMARKS

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 14.

At a public meeting held this evening in the Premabhai Hall resolutions were passed protesting against the remarks passed by the Surgeon-General, Major Hooten, in the annual report, against indigenous system of medicine, requesting the municipality to open a dispensary of indigenous system of medicine and calling upn the Government of Bombay to encourage indigenous system of medicine like other provincial Governments.—A. P.

SERIOUS SITUATION AT KHARAGPUR

AUTHORITIES REFUSE TO PAY WAGES

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

The Secretary of the Labour Union at Kharagpur informs that the situation is becoming serious. The reply of the Agent of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway the General Secretary refusing payment to-morrow to men under notice of discharge, along with others, has aggravated the situation.

Resolutions were passed at two mass meetings expressing inability to accept wages to-morrow unless the whole staff is paid and protesting against the permission given by the Workshop authorities to admit some workers into the Workshops in spite of the general order of suspension of work; and thanking Mr. M. K. Acharya and other members of the Legislative Assembly for the adjournment motion.—Free Press.

DR. TAGORE IN BALI ISLANDS

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Information has been received that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has reached the Bali islands. He is likely to visit the Phillippines and return home in November.—Free Press.

RESPONSIVIST PARTY IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

The Associated Press understands that a Responsive Co-operators Conference is under contemplation in Madras some time in the middle of October. Preliminary arrangements are being discussed and a formal announcement may be expected very soon.—A. P.

STERLING TENDERS.

Bombay, Sept. 15.

On Thursday, 15th September tenders for £3,060,000 were received at 1s. 5 31\32d. These tenderers received approximately 32 1\2 per cent. of the amount tendered. Lower tenders were rejected. £2,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 21st September on the same conditions as previously announced.

ANOTHER GOVT. DEFEAT.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

tion for reference of the bill to Select Committee.—Free Press.

Mr. Cosgrave supported the motion for circulation of the Bill for public opinion.

CHALLENGE TO GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Jayakar supported the motion for reference of the Bill to the Select Committee. He said occasions like these were acid tests of the claim of the Government to national character. The general attitude of the Government was that they would not form their opinions, but because the Bill deals with social custom, therefore they would not do anything to go forward with the Bill, however good it may be. He urged the Government to exercise their own judgment according to their inherent motions of right and wrong and then proceed boldly with progressive legislation provided they had the support of enlightened Indian opinion. Is it not clear as day light that the place of a girl of twelve years was nursery and not the marriage bed? Do you consult public opinion when you agreed to gratuities for short time I.M.S. officers? The demand for legislation has been made for the last 80 years. When National Government came into power this piece of legislation would go through in one session.

Mr. Belvi: Question.

Mr. Jayakar: Belvis may then exist, but they will be in solitary minority, and whatever significance they may have to-day in the eyes of a timid Government they will have no significance in the eyes of National Government. The Bill was in itself a cautious measure. Backward Baroda was more advanced than British India.

Mr. Belvi opposed the Bill. He was personally a social reformer, but he was opposed to social reform through legislation. Concluding, Mr. Belvi supported the motion for circulation of the Bill.

In Burma the marriage age for girls was 16 and boys 20. Buddhists should not be included under the term Hindu.

INDECENT HASTE.

Mr. Aney supported the motion for circulation. He said the Bill was ill-conceived, as it proposed to set at nought marriages between twelve years of age. It was well for social reformers to profess impatience, but it would be indecent haste to rush the Bill affecting multitude of the Hindus and who were orthodox. The House adjourned for lunch.—Free Press.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar opposed the motion for the circulation of the Bill. He denied that the Bill was opposed to the spirit of religion. He claimed that Indian opinion had considerably changed in support of the reform advocated by the Bill. He personally favoured 14 for the age of marriage instead of 12. He also maintained that child-marriage was an exception and not the rule. He supported the motion for reference to a Select Committee, as a reasonable compromise.

OFFICIALS SHOULD REMAIN NEUTRAL.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar also urged the official block should remain neutral on any voting on this Bill. He said: "When representatives of Hindu society bring forward any measure of urgent reform, my advice to Government is, hands off. If you cannot support leaders of reform, remain neutral.

Mr. Ratnaswami repudiated the suggestion that only Hindus were interested in the legislation. He agreed that social reform should wait for public opinion to grow in its favour, but this Bill was not so much a measure of reform as a measure to remove a social blot. When one penalised crime, one did not wait for public opinion to grow in its favour. Child-marriage was a social crime, and it was regrettable that the Government should obstruct legislation instead of helping to accelerate it.

OPPOSED TO HASTY ACTION.

Pandit Malaviya supported the motion for circulation of the Bill. He said the Bill was of important character and would affect the rights and happiness of a vast number of people. He was surprised that a proposal should be made to send the Bill straight to the Select Committee before being circulated for public opinion. The object of the Bill had his support, but he was opposed to hasty action. It was inconceivable that by a mere passage of legislation reform contemplated by the Bill could be expected to reach right down to the masses.

Mr. Ratnaswami: What about political reform?

Pandit Malaviya: I am not here to instruct the Hon. Member on political reform.

Continuing, Pandit Malaviya cited statistics to show that child-marriage was not peculiar to the Hindu community alone but to all communities. There was a great need to educate public opinion.

Voices: We have.

Pandit Malaviya: I know what we have done. We have delivered speeches. But we have not carried on sustained agitation.

Panditji also maintained that members of Legislature, supporting reference of the Bill to the Select Committee, without circulation for public opinion would find it difficult to carry popular support with them.

Voices: Question.

Panditji: Put it to taste and see.

Panditji concluded by saying that circulation of the Bill would smoothen the obstacles in the way of immediate enactment.

RESPECT NATURAL LAWS OF GOD.

Munshi Ishwar Saran differed from Pandit Malaviya. He said in the grave situation revealed by the statistics of child-marriage, their duty was to proceed with the reform whether or not the community was prepared for it. As to injunctions of Shastras, he declared that they must give way where these came into conflict with natural laws of God. He asked Government to prove the "bona fides" of their claim, that they were friends of dumb millions, by assisting to pass this Bill.

Mr. Ghaznavi associated himself with the sentiments expressed by Pandit Malaviya and supported the motion for circulation of the Bill to elicit public opinion.

Mr. M. K. Acharya said that orthodox as he was, he saw no objection to support the motion for reference to the Select Committee. The Bill contained no provision which was inconsistent with Shastras or orthodox opinion.

MUSLIM SUPPORT.

Maulvi Muhammad Yakub claimed that non-Hindus were as much interested in the piece of legislation, as it affected the well-being of a large body of the community. He opposed the motion for circulation. He said educated public opinion was in favour of it. The Indian Social Conference had demanded this measure of reform. There was ample evidence of a volume of public opinion in favour of the Bill; and if the Bill was circulated, it would mean, in effect, that it would not be able to go through, in the life-time of the present Assembly. He supported the motion for reference to select committee.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt opposed the Bill. He objected on principle to the consideration of social legislation by Legislature. Closure was asked for and agreed.

The House divided on the motion for circulation of the Bill and rejected it by 56 to 51 votes.

The Bill was referred to select committee.

The House then adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

CHOLERA IN CENTRAL REGISTRATION DIST.

FURTHER DECLINE.

There is a further decline in cholera in the Central Registration District. During the week ending 10th September there were 613 attacks and 267 deaths against 925 and 476 last week.

Satara District recorded 269 attacks and 115 deaths against 360 and 175; Poona 89 attacks and 49 deaths against 97 and 68; Sholapur 122 attacks 63 deaths against 227 and 143, and Ahmednagar 133 attacks and 40 deaths against 241 and 90. Ratnagiri has reported no attacks or deaths. Aundh State also records no attacks or deaths, while Akalkot returns 7 attacks and 1 death against 13 and 7 in the preceding week.

FAMOUS ACTOR-MANAGER DEAD.

MR ARTHUR BOURCHIER

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Johannesburge.—The death is announced of the actor Arthur Bourchier.—Reuter's Special.

Mr. Arthur Bourchier, actor-manager was brn in 1864. He founded, by permission of the late Professor Jowett (then Vice-Chancellor of Oxford) the Oxford University Dramatic Society. His first professional appearance was in 1889 as Jacques in "As you like it" with the famous Mrs. Langtry as Rosalin. He joined Sir Charles Windham in partnership at the Criterion, Afterwards he took over the Garrick. In 1910 he joined Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's and made a memorable success as King Henry VIII. He played a Claude Duval part in "Stand and Deliver" in 1916. The other plays in which he distinguished himse'f were the "Better" Obe" in 1918, "At the Villa Rose" in 1920, "A Safety Match" in 1921, and the "Treasure Island" in 1923. Among his publications are Jean-Marie, Mr. Richard, the Cricket on the Hearth; La Robe Rouge (The Arm of the Law), the Duel etc.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FLIGHT ABANDONED.

AVIATORS RETURN TO AMERICA

LONDON, September 15.

Tokio.—"Pride of Detroit" has abandoned the Trans-Atlantic Flight. Brook and Schlee are sailing by the first boat to America very much disappointed. The abandonment is due to combined entreaties of friends and relations including a cable from the children of Schlee imploring their father not to take suicidal step.—Reuter.

KAMALA OVERFLOWS BANKS.

LAHERIA SERAO, September 14.

River Kamala has overflowed its banks and submerged a large tract of land in Madhubani Subdivision, B. and N. W. Railway line has been breached between Madhubani and Rajnagar and trains are not running beyond the former station. Several huts of villagers living in Jhanjhhrpur Police Station are reported to have been washed away. The authorities are taking measures to relieve the distress of the sufferers.—A. P.

"ACT THROUGH INNER VOICE OF CONSCIENCE."

MAHATMA'S ADVICE TO SASTRIES

KUMBAKONAM, Sept. 15.

Several leading Pandits of this place had a Conference with Mahatma Gandhi last night. The Pandits, it is understood protested against the recent remarks of Mr. Gandhi about child widows and their marriage and the question of untouchability. They contended that Mr. Gandhi's statement that those customs had no sanction in the Hindu Shastras was incorrect and that they could cite authorities.

Mr. Gandhi explained to them that the proper way of upholding Hinduism was not by quoting isolated texts but by acting through the inner voice of conscience. Nothing that was opposed to truth and love could be dharma according to Hindu Shastras. He apealed to them to co-operate with him in his work of conserving Hinduism against the destroying influences of evil customs and not to help the destruction of Hinduism by putting obstacles in the way of reform.

On his way to this place from Kumbakonam Mr. Gandhi stopped at Valangiman and declared a free reading room open. In the course of his speech he said that it gave him great pleasure to be present at the birth place of Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri and exhorted people to follow Mr. Sastri's example of selflessness spirit of service patriotism and zeal for reform.—A. P.

CHILD MARRIAGE CONDEMNED

GANDHIJI'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS.

MADRAS, September 14.

"I say in all humility but with equal firmness that if we Hindus do not care to rid of this evil of untouchability, Hinduism itself is in serious danger of its being blotted out. Hinduism is a religion whose two great maxims are 'Satyam nasthi paramodharma' and 'Ahimsa paramodharma' and which has as its foundation fundamental truths and fundamental love cannot possibly tolerate untouchability about a single human being because he happens to be born in a particular surrounding. I say this also with emphasis that there is no warrant in Hinduism that I have defined to you based on truth and love for child widows," said Mr. Gandhi to a huge gathering of about 10,000 at the Town High School play-grounds this evening. Marriage, he said, referring to child widows, it is universally acknowledged as a vital status a change in life and as a new birth. There can be no such thing as sacred bond on the part of a young girl of tender years who is only fit to sit only on her mother's lap. And if parents who are blind to all affection, give away in their blindness their tender daughters in marriage, it is no more marriage than a stone marrying a stone. And so I suggest as humbly as I can to all learned pandits and thinking Hindus and women to consider his own views, understand bearing of untouchability, child widows and child marriages and ask themselves whether there can be any warrant in religion, which claims to be based on the teaching of the Bagavatgita.

Advising students who presented a purse of Rs. 2,000, Mahatma Gandhi said: I would like to impress upon the student world of having pure character. Without pure character they will not rise to expectations which the nations expect them. It is the rising generation that are able to entrench prejudices and superstitions.

Mr. Gandhi and Party leaves to-night for Mannargudy.—Free Press.

109 CANDIDATES FOR 48 SEATS

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 15.

For 48 elected seats of the Ahmedabad Municipality, the nomination of 109 candidates has been registered, to-day being the final day for nominations.

One of the nominated candidates has withdrawn his candidature.—Free Press.

ARRESTS IN NAGPUR.

NAGPUR, Sept. 15.

In connection with the recent Hindu-Moslem riots in Nagpur forty-six persons have so far been arrested. Of the arrested persons four are Mahomedans, who were arrested for alleged shooting at Hindus and the rest are Hindus who were arrested on alleged rioting at Mahomedans. Investigations and more arrests are expected.—A. P.

PLAGUE IN HYDERABAD.

HYDERABAD (Deccan), September 15.

Plague has broken out in Hyderabad also. Two cases, one from Chudderghat and another from Gowligooda were reported yesterday, of which one is said to be imported.

Secunderabad residents are making good response to the appeal of the Cantonment authorities by shifting to camps. Almost the whole of Hill Street has been vacated.

There were two deaths and three attacks on the 13th. The total number inoculated upto now is 4,335.—Free Press.

As a result of Government intervention, dispute which led to the strike of bunk-coolies in Colombo, has been satisfactorily settled.—A. P.

BENGAL MUSLIM YOUTHS

DR. P. C. ROY ADDRESSES CONFERENCE

YOUTH: HOPE OF FUTURE SAYS SIR ABDUR RAHIM.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 12.

The first session of the All-Bengal Young Men's Moslem Conference held its sittings at Burdwan under the presidency of Moulvi Mujibur Rahman on the 10th and 11th instant.

Over 500 delegates were present and amongst visitors was Sir P. C. Roy.

Sir P. C. Roy on being called upon to address the Assembly dwelt on the various social and economic questions affecting the country in general, and Mussalmans in particular. He touched two of the most important problems of to-day, namely, communal differences and the unemployment question and suggested some very practical remedies. The speaker who had recently visited several districts of the North and East Bengal went on to say that eighty or even ninety per cent. of the population of these districts were Mussalmans.

DEMOCRATIC SPIRIT OF ISLAM.

"We cannot make any real advance leaving these 80 per cent. in the background. It is the bounden duty of every Hindu to take by the hand his backward Muslim brother in order to uplift him. It is a grossly misconceived idea that the progress of Bengal means the progress of the Hindu. We want in any way compulsory primary education and secondary education spread immediately among the Mussalmans so that they can be brought up to the same level with the Hindus." He admitted that it was the Hindus alone who were at present making an onward march in the dizfferent spheres of life and activities. While severely criticising untouchability and other social evils among Hindus the speaker paid a glowing tribute to the democratic spirit of Islam. He agreed with Carlyle who said that Islam was the perfect equaliser of humanity. Christianity with its different churches for the rich and the poor could not claim any superiority over Islam.

Continning, Dr. Roy said "The President in his address has rightly pointed out that nationalism does not preclude communalism, neither does it preclude cosmopolitanism. My advice to my Muslim friends is "physician heal thyself." Mussalmans of Bengal are very backward; their first duty is to uplift them. The economic condition of the Mussalmans is deplorable. In Bengal zemindars, Mahajans, traders and other businessmen are all Hindus. Mussalmans are the tillers of the soil, the cultivators. So long we have not considered them as men. Now our first duty is to pull up the masses."

EMULATE CHINESE YOUTH.

The speaker quoted some passages from Bertrand Russell's "The Problem of China." "Chinese students in spite of their poverty are well-organised. They are trying their best to spread free and compulsory primary education among the masses." The speaker advised his Muslim young friends to emulate the example of Chinese students and try to uplift the masses by organising village schools in the mofussil during their vacation time."

YOUNG MEN: HOPE OF A NATION.

When the Conference resumed its sitting on Sunday, Sir Abdur Rahim in his speech confined his remarks to the social and economic condition of the Mussalmans. He said that it was a truism that the future of a nation or a country depended upon its young men, but it was a truism which was often forgotten not only by the young men themselves but by the society whose duty it was to give the young men every opportunity in life. In an impoverished community like the Mussalmans it was insumbent that the Muslim society should give every possible assistance to the young men so that they might complete their career in as successful a manner as possible.

The next session of the Conference has been invited to Calcutta.—A. P.

PRINCE OF WALES IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The Prince of Wales and Prince George arrived in London to-day from Canada.—Reuter.

GERMAN STEAMER ON FIRE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Aden.—The German steamer "Marienfels" from Calcutta bound for Rotterdam and Bremen has arrived in the outer harbour with cargo on fire in number three hold. A survey has been called for.—Reuter's Special.

MOTORING FROM CHINA TO LONDON

RANGOON, September 14.

Captain D. McCallum of the East York Regiment and Commandant, British Legation Guard at Peking, his wife, Mr. N. G. Levell, Member of the Chapman Andrews Expedition across the Gobi desert and Mr. R. Williams of Peking have arrived here from Malaya on a motoring tour through Burma which is part of the programme of their tour from China to London.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

DOG RACES AND DEMORALISATION

"Nawa Kal" vehemently attacks the ever-increasing mania for gambling in England, as evidenced by the inauguration of several private companies for building big theatres in London and Manchester for holding dogs' races. The journal regrets that according to a report appearing in the "Daily Herald," women have succumbed more to this temptation than men and that the Government treasury owes its swelling a good deal to taxation derived from this source. The paper pathetically puts the question "What more proof is necessary to attest to the moral degradation of a nation, whose governing and capitalist classes rejoice in the spread and uphold such hideous forms of gambling, instead of resolutely combating that evil?"

NATIONALIST UNITY.

"Kesari" writes a pursuasive article in regard to the decisions that the two wings of Tilakite Nationalists in Maharashtra reached at the annual meeting of the Tilak Swaraj Sangh. The journal expresses satisfaction that most of the journals in Maharashtra, whether Non-co-operating or Responsivist received the decisions favourably and earnest workers in some districts even immediately started work in pursuance of the resolutions. The journal points out that even if there are still any differences in respect of Khaddar, Council-entry and the Royal Commission, subjects like prohibition, forest grievances, land-tax increase, etc., are such on which all true lovers of their country should think alike and co-operate. If there is will; it is not difficult to find ways.

SANGATHAN AND TABLIGH.

"Kranti" points out that all Hindu-Muslim feuds of the day have a religio-communal aspect only in appearance; essentially they are the outcome of deep-rooted economic causes. Supposing that there comes into existence a purely Hindu or a purely Muslim Raj what would be the condition of the toiling workers and exploietd peasants under such a Raj, but the same that is experienced by the broad masses in America, England, Japan or Turkey? Whether Hindu or Muslim, a capitalist, a zemindar, a prince and an administrator, are all alike and their underdogs, professing whatever religion are exploited with the same rigour opines the journal and openly challenges "the Muslim Outlook" and "Shraddhananda" satisfactorily to disprove its analysis.

KAKORI CONSPIRATORS.

"Shraddhananda" briefly summarises the Kakori episode. The paper prominently quotes what even the trying judge said in his judgment. He said: "The way in which you sought freedom for your country was wrong, though your mistake was honest. I put it unequivocally on record that whatever you did you did absolutely selflessly and for the sake of your country." Giving a grave warning to the British, the journal says, it is in their own hands to turn such magnificent spirits into useful and constructive citizens and even props and supports of the Empire, if they cared. Until that was done, political conspiracies and dacoities would not end.

VICEROY'S SPEECH.

"Maharashtra" (Nagpur) gives all credit of sincerity to the Viceroy for having offered to call a Unity Conference, but expresses the opinion that any such conference must never be held under bureaucratic auspices and Indian leaders ought to show enough reasonableness and common-sense to make the conference at present working under Mr. Jinnah's presidentship a complete success.

"Pragatika" (Jalgaon) writing on the same subject says that the Viceroy went to the extent of offering his assistance to settle communal disputes because the Shuddhi and Sangathan movements have become so powerful as to be an eye-sore to Christian missionaries and also because the unanimous recognition of communal strife should formally serve as an objective for not granting further Reforms.

"Jagriti" (Baroda) says that it is a crying shame to both Hindu and Muslim religious and political leaders that they have so far failed to give a proper and sure lead to their followers and the Viceroy should be required to offer his intervention, an event that enhances the goodness of the King's representative, but is a humiliation to the leaders.

NON-BRAHMANS AND CONGRESS.

"Aikya" (Satara) congratulates such of the young Non-Brahmans, as have decided to take advantage of the permissive resolution of their conference and join the Congress. The journal, which itself is a moderate organ, opines that whatever the views of different parties and schools of thought may be, they must have and claim a place in what is admittedly the premier and eldest political organisation in the country.

RACIAL DISTINCTION.

"Prabodha" (Dhulia) brings to light the fact that the G. I. P. Railway, now a State Railway, has made it a rule to give even subordinate posts in the administration to the Europeans only. Indian applicants do not even receive replies. While other railways make enquiries for qualified engineers and others with the Poona Science College, not one inquiry has been made by the G. I. P. R.

CARRY ON KHILAFAT WORK

MAULANA SHAUKAT ALI'S APPEAL.

The Superintendent of the Central Khilafat Committee, Bombay, has sent us the following appeal issued by Maulana Shaukat Ali from Delhi, in which he exhorts his co-workers and Mussalmans to push on with vigour the collection of Khilafat purses and enrolment of new members. The Maulana says:—

Through you and the "Khilafat Daily" I publish my apology for my forced absence from the Khilafat Office I appeal to all my co-workers in the Khilafat Office and Khilafat Press and to the large number of co-workers in Bombay to organise immediately collection of Khilafat purses in each Mohulla or group of friends for the Central Khilafat Committee which alone is always ready to serve, Islam, Muslims and the Motherland.

REFUSED PERMISSION TO VISIT HOME.

My second son Shahid Ali has been brought to Delhi and his condition is bad. Intestinal tuberculosis has gripped him hard and God alone can save him. Doctors Erulkar, Jivraj Mehta, Mistry, Khan, Sayani and Hakim Rashid Ahmed did their best for which I cannot sufficiently thank them. I desired to take him with me to our home in Rampur so that his last few hours or days may be spent amongst dear relations but apparently English officials do not allow it. I have been refused permission to visit home even at this critical moment.

I feel very unhappy over my absence from the office, as September and October are the two months marked for the collection of Khilafat purses and enrolling new members. I appeal to Qutubuddin, Hamid Ahmed, Maulana Azzur-Rahman, Malik Sohrab, Akhtaral and all others to work day and night so that I may pass the few hours or few days with my dying son. I appeal and hope fully that my friends and co-workers in Madanpura, Kamatipura, Arab Lane, Lal Bagh, Parel, Sewri, Mustafabazaar and Bengalpura Kazi Mohalla to start work and keep on pouring in daily their contributions, so that my absence will not be felt. I beg all members of our Bombay Advisory Committee to give freely their assistance in this work, and especially Haji Ismail Lakriwala, Haji Noor Mohamed Ahmed, Abdus Sattar Wali, Barrister, Ebrahim Gnadim Osman Ahmed, Jairajdala, Peyarali Mehrali, Munshi Walinllah and Hafiz Jamshedali. Last but not the least I appeal to the Khilafat Volunteers and their friends through their captain Abdullah Mistry to collect Khilafat purses more diligently than before. I hope to join them as early as possible.

Meantime I will be praying and working here with the assistance of my Secretary, Ashfaque Ahmed and other friends. I beg all friends to pray for Shahidali who needs them badly. Calcutta has promised one lakh of new members in September and October besides a Khilafat purse for the Central Office. I hope Bombay will not lag behind. This appeal and apology, though made to Bombay, is meant for the whole of India and hope all friends and Khilafat workers will rush to the assistance of the Central Khilafat Committee.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (SEP. 16TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

If to-day is your birthday, you are shrewd, cunning and merciless. You will make as many enemies as the number of your hairs on your head, that is, innumerable. Your strict economies stand you sometimes in good stead. But you act many times as a miser, which will be the topic of the street and the whole town in which you reside.

Your ideas of economy are like those of a miser who having gone out of home to say evening prayers in the "House of God" remembered all of a sudden that he had forgotten to put out the light in his house, and when he returned to do so a wag reminded him of the wear and tear his "champal" had undergone by his returning to effect some economy, when the 'logic' went home into his path and he removed the footwear and carried it in his hands.

You are frugal in your food and drinks as a rule, but at times you are hesitant and think a hundred times before spending money on drinks. You will take vows not to indulge any more in drinks but the "ekach piala" ("only one-cup") which has ruined millions of persons will ruin you also ultimately, and some day you will exclaim like the worthy toper of old:—"Since I have many times made and broken the vows of repentance, repentance is complaining of such treatment at my hands. Yesterday the vow of repentance was the means of my breaking the wine cup; to-day it is the wine cup that is the means of my breaking the vow of repentance."

WESTCHESTER POLO CUP.

AMERICA RETAINS THE CUP.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

In the second match of the Westchester Polo Cup, the American team beat the British team by eight goals to five.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Meadowbrook.—As a result of America beating Britain in the international polo match, to-day, America retains the Westchester Cup.—Reuter.

DETAILS OF GAME

LONDON, Sept. 14.

Meadowbrook.—To-day's international polo match between America and Britain opened in fine weather on a perfect turf. There was a huge gathering of spectators. At the outset, Webb got the ball and made a brilliant dash towards the British goal until a foul by Atkinson was claimed and allowed, Hitchcock easily scoring from this. On lining up, Milburn executed a sharp-angle drive towards the British goal, and after a brief scrummage, Hitchcock scored. George playing well was several times near the American goal but he was brilliantly ridden off by Milburn. Roark and Dening made a combined dash and almost scored the ball rolling out of the field a few feet from the posts. Hitchcock who dominated the game added the third goal to America's score before the finish of the first chukker.

Early in the second chukker the British made a fine drive, Roark leading them, and the ball was at goalmouth when Milburn saved with a backhand swing. Webb and Roark had several tussles at midfield until Dening made a fine sideline dash,, dribbling the ball nearly the whole length of the field. He, however, missed the goal by inches. After a battle with Atkinson the feature of which was hard-riding, Webb scored before the end of the second chukker. In the third, Americans were forced to fight harder and for the first time the game seemed to be more even; but the British, while playing better than before, lost good opportunities through faulty-driving.

The fourth chukker opened with a foul by America, Roark scoring from the resultant penalty drive which was hit brilliantly. Then, after a splendid passing at midfield, Atkinson sent the ball between the posts, but America soon retaliated, Hitchcock making a score 5|2. with a beautiful soaring drive from penalty shot.

BRITAIN ON THE DEFENSIVE.

The British were soon on defensive, and Hitchcock scored America's sixth goal from a perfectly executed angle-shot at short range. In the sixth chukker, Roark secured the ball and dribbled to the goal-mouth. Milburn saved but the ball came to rest a few feet from the post and George easily pushed it through into the goal. Game became hotly contested and the spectators roared their approval. Missed shots, however, became more frequent as players showed signs of tiring. The British team work showed a vast improvement on Saturday's, while hitting was far longer. Getting the ball from the scrummage at the goal-mouth British registered another goal. Stevenson received a nasty kick on the right knee but the game which was stopped for this reason was resumed in a few minutes. Webb profiting from the mix-up in front of the goal made a score 7|4. Milburn followed this with America's eighth goal from an acute angle-shot. The British struggled valiantly and George made their fifth and last goal before the ball rang.—Reuter.

"DRAIN INSPECTOR'S REPORT."

(Continued from page 6.)

ous intent against us whose duty is to care for you.'

"'If you will only consent to operate,' pleaded Mr. Gandhi, 'I will call in my friends, now, and explain to them that you do so at my request.'

"So Mr. Gandhi wilfully went to an 'institution for propagating sin,' was operated upon by one of the 'worst of all,'' an officer of the Indian Medical Service and was attentively nursed through convalescence by an English Sister whom he is understood to have thought after all rather a 'useful sort of person.''.

This is a travesty of truth. I shall confine myself to correcting only what is libellous and not the other inaccuracies. There was no question here of calling in any Ayurvedic physician Col. Maddock who performed the operation had the right, if he had so chosen, to perform the operation without a reference to me, and even in spite of me. But he and Surgeon-General Hooton showed a delicate consideration to me, and asked me whether I would wait for my own doctors who were known to them and who were also trained in the Western medical and surgical science. I would not be behind-hand in returning their courtesy and consideration, and I immediately told them that they could perform the operation without waiting for my doctors to whom they had telegraphed, and that I would gladly give them a note for their protection in the event of the operation miscarrying. I endeavoured to show that I had no distrust either in their ability or their good faith. It was to me a happy opportunity of demonstrating my personal goodwill.

SAMPLE OF DISTORTION.

So far as my opinion about hospitals and the like is concerned, it stands, in spite of my having subjected myself and my wards to treatment more than once by physicians and surgeons, Indian and European, trained in the Western school of medicine. Similarly I use motor cars and railways, whilst holding to my condemnation of them as strongly as ever. I hold the body itself to be an evil and an impediment in my progress. But I see no inconsistency in my making use of it while it lasts, and trying in the best manner I know to use it for its own destruction. This is a sample of distortion of which I have a personal knowledge.

But the book is brimful of descriptions of incidents of which an average Indian, at any rate, has no knowledge. Thus she describes an ovation said to have been given to the Prince of Wales, of which Indian India has no knowledge, but which could not possibly escape it if it had happened. A crowd is reported to have fought its way to the Prince's car somewhere in Bombay. "The Police," Miss Mayo says, "tried vainly to form a hedge round the car moving at a crawl unprotected now through a solid mass of shouting humanity which won through to the railway station at last." Then at the railway station while there were three minutes for the train to steam out, the Prince is reported by Miss Mayo to have ordered the barriers to be dropped and the "mobs" to be let in. The authoress then proceeds, "Like the sweep of a river in floods, the interminable multitude rolled in, and shouted and laughed and wept, and when the train started, ran alongside the Royal carriage till they could run no more." All this is supposed to have happened in 1921 on the evening of November 22, whilst the dying embers of the riots were still hot. There is much of this kind of stuff in this romantic chapter, which is headed "Behold a light."

The nineteenth chapter is a collection of authorities in praise of the achievements of the British Government, almost every one of which has been repeatedly challenged both by English and Indian writers of unimpeachable integrity. The seventeenth chapter is written to show that we are a 'world-menace.' If as a result of Miss Mayo's effort the League of Nations is moved to declare India a segregated country unfit for exploitation, I have no doubt both the West and the East would be the gainers. We may then have our interneceine wars. Hindus may be eaten up, as she threatens, by the hordes from the North-West and Central Asia,—that were a position infinitely superior to one of ever-growing emasculation. Even as electrocution is a humaner method of killing than the torturous method of roasting alive, so would a sudden overwhelming swoop from Central Asia upon the unresisting, insanitary, superstitious and sexualify-ridden Hindus, as Miss Mayo describes us to be, a humane deliverance from the living and ignominious death which we are going through at the present moment. Unfortunately, however, such is not Miss Mayo's goal. Her case is to perpetuate white domination in India on the plea of India's unfitness to rule herself.

LIBEL AGAINST INDIAN PRINCES.

The picturesque statements that this clever authoress puts into the mouths of the various characters read like so many pages from a sensational novel in which no regard has to be paid to truth. Many of her statements seem to me to be utterly unworthy of belief and do not put the men and women to whom they are ascribed in a favourable light. Take for instance this statement put in the mouth of a prince:

"'Our treaties are with the Crown of England,' one of them said to me, with incisive calm. 'The princes of India made no treaty with a Government that included Bengal 'babus.' We shall never deal with this new lot of Jacks-in-office. While Britain stays, Britain will send us English gentlemen to speak for the King-Emperor, and all will be as it should be between friends. If Britain leaves, we, the princes will know how to straighten out India, even as princes should.'" Page 316.

However fallen Indian princes may be, I should want unimpeachable evidence before I could believe that there can be in India a prince so degraded as to make such a statement. Needless to say the authoress does not give the name of the prince.

A still more scandalous statement occurs on page 314 and reads as follows:

"'His Highness does not believe,' said the Dewan, 'that Britain is going to leave India. But still, under this new regime in England, they may be so ill-advised. So His Highness is getting his troops in shape, accumulating munitions and coining silver. And if the English do go, three months afterward, not a rupee or a virgin will be left in all Bengal.'"

The reader is kept in darkness as to the name of His Highness or of the enlightened Dewan.

There are many statements which Miss Mayo puts into the mouths of Englishmen and Englishwomen living in India. All I can say with reference to these statements is that if some of them were really made by the authors, they are unworthy of the trust reposed in them and they have done an injustice to their wards or patients as well as the race to which they belong. I should be sorry indeed to think that there are many Englishmen and Englishwomen who say one thing to their friends and another to their Western confidants. Those Englishmen and Englishwomen who may chance to read the sweepings gathered together by Miss Mayo with her muck-rake will recognise the statements I have in mind. In seeking to see an India degraded Miss Mayo has unconsciously degraded the characters whom she has used as her instruments for proving her facts which she boasts cannot be 'disproved or shaken.' I hope I have given sufficient "prima facie" proof in this article to show that many of her facts stand disproved even in isolation. Put together they give a wholly false picture.

A WARNING.

But why am I writing this article? Not for the Indian readers but for the many American and English readers who read these pages from week to week with sympathy and attention. I warn them against believing this book. I do not remember having given the message Miss Mayo imputes to me. The only one present who took any notes at all has no recollection of the message imputed to me. But I do know what message I give every American who comes to see me: "Do not believe newspapers and the catchy literature you get in America. But if you want to know anything about India, go to India as students, study India for yourself. If you cannot go, make a study of all that is written about India for her and against her and then form your own conclusions. The ordinary literature you get is either exaggerated vilification of India or exaggerated praise." I warn Americans and Englishmen against copying Miss Mayo. She came not with an open mind as she claims, but with her preconceived notions and prejudices which she betrays on every page, not excluding even the introductory chapter in which she recites the claim. She came to India not to see things with her own eyes, but to gather material three-fourths of which she could as well have gathered in America.

That a book like Miss Mayo's can command a large circulation furnishes a sad commentary on Western literature and culture.

I am writing this article also in the hope, be it ever so distant, that Miss Mayo herself may relent and repent of having done, I hope unconsciously, atrocious injustice to an ancient people and equally atrocious injustice to the Americans by having exploited her undoubted ability to prejudice without warrant their minds against India.

The irony of it all is that she has inscribed this book 'To the peoples of India.' She has certainly not written it as a reformer, and out of love. If I am mistaken in my estimate let her come back to India. Let her subject herself to cross-examination, and if her statements escape unhurt through the fire of cross-examination, let her live in our midst and reform our lives. So much for Miss Mayo and her readers.

I must now come to the other side of the picture. Whilst I consider the book to be unfit to be placed before Americans and Englishmen (for it can do no good to them), it is a book that every Indian can read with some degree of profit. We may repudiate the charge as it has been framed by her, but we may not repudiate the substance underlying the many allegations she has made. It is a good thing to see ourselves as others see us. We need not even examine the motive with which the book is written. A cautious reformer may make some use of it.

There are statements in it which demand investigation. For instance she says that the Vaishnava mark has an obscene meaning. I am a born Vaishnavite. I have perfect recollection of my visits to Vaishnava temples. Mine were orthodox people. I used to have the mark myself as a child, but neither I nor any one else in our family ever knew that this harmless and rather elegant-looking mark had any obscene significance at all. I asked a party of Vaishnavites in Madras where this article is being written. They knew nothing about the alleged obscene significance. I do not therefore suggest that it never had such significance. But I do suggest that millins are unware of the obscenity alleged to be behind it. It has remained for our Western visitors to acquaint us with the obscenity of many practices which we have hitherto innocently indulged in. It was in a missionary book that I first learnt that Shivalingam had any obscene significance at all, and even now when I see a Shivalingam neither the shape nor the association in which I see it suggests any obscenity. It was again in a missionary book that I learnt that the temples in Orissa were disfigured with obscene statues. When I went to Puri it was not without an effort that I was able to see those things. But I do know that the thousands who flock to the temple know nothing about the obscenity surrounding these figures. The people are unprepared and the figures do not obtrude themselves upon your gaze.

NO CASE FOR FURY.

But let us not resent being made aware of the dark side of the picture wherever it exists. Overdrawn her pictures of our insanitation, child-marriages etc. undoubtedly are. But let them serve as a spur to much greater effort than we have hitherto put forth in order to rid society of reproach. Whilst we may be thankful for anything good that foreign visitors may be able hontesty to say of us, if we curb our anger, we shall learn, as I have certainly learnt, more from our critics than from our patrons. Our indignation which we are bound to express against the slanderous book must not blind us to our obvious imperfections and our great limitations. Our anger will leave Miss Mayo absolutely unhurt and it will only recoil upon ourselves. We too have our due share of thoughtless readers as the West has, and in seeking to disprove everything Miss Mayo has written, we shall make the reading public believe that we are a race of perfect human beings against whom nothing can be said, no one can dare say one word. The agitation that has been set up against the book is in danger of being overdone. There is no cause for fury. I would here close this review which I have undertaken with the greatest reluctance and under great pressure of work with a paraphrase of a beautiful couplet from Tulasidas:

"Everything created by God, animate or inanimate, has its good and bad side. The wise man, like the fabled bird which separating the cream of milk from its water helps himself to the cream leaving the water alone, will take the good from everything leaving the bad alone."

WHAT ISLAM TEACHES

FATHERHOOD OF GOD AND BROTHERHOOD OF MAN

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 11.

A representative and well-attended public meeting was held at Krishnashram, under the auspices of the local lodges of the Theosophical Society in honour of Prophet Mahomed on the day of Barawafat, Sept. 9, with Mr. Justice Sulaiman in the chair.

Dr. Beni Prasad pointed out how Europe had benefited by contact with Islamic culture in the Middle ages. The beginnings of Renaissance in Europe were traced by historians from the Crusades. Nor had Islam a poor record to show in the history of freedom of thought.

Dr. Ishwari Prasad pointed out the fallacy involved in judging Islam from the doings of the Muslim kings of India. The actions of those kings were not the outcome of the teachings of Prophet Mahomed. He said that the word 'infidel' did not mean non-Muslim. He interpreted the word to mean 'unrighteous'.

Mr. K. Chattopadhya dwelt upon the idea of monotheism and polytheism in various religions.

Mr. Justice Sulaiman gave a short sketch of the life of Mahomed and said that Islam preached the brotherhood of man and fatherhood of God.

Mr. Sankar Saran in thanking the chairman and guests said that to the members of the Theosophical Society a celebration like that of that day was not a matter of political expediency but of principle.

The meeting lasted for about four hours.—"The Leader".

DISASTROUS FIRE IN RICE MILL.

DAMAGE OF ABOUT RS. 4 LAKHS.

RANGOON, Sept. 14.

The Bassein correspondent of "The Rangoon Times" reports a serious fire in Messrs. Steel Brother's rice mill at Bassein, resulting in damage estimated at three to four lakhs of rupees.—A. P.

PARSI RAJKIYA SABHA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Permit to invite the attention of Shrijut B. F. Bharucha, to his letter published in your issue of the 4th July, 1927, written from Nagpur, in which he informed the public that as all his records are kept in Bombay he will reply to my letter and that of Pro. Bono Publico and others on his return to his head-quaters here. Though nearly two and a half months have elapsed the Shrijut has not kept his word. Where's the hitch? Will Mr. Bharucha do it now?—Yours etc.

M. M. BANAJI.

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"FAR TOO SWEEPING GENERALISATIONS."

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" ON MISS MAYO'S COMMENTS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

A wireless message from the London correspondent of "The Statesman" quotes at length from an editorial article by the "Manchester Guardian" on Miss Katherine Mayo's book "Mother India". The article states:

The storm that has been aroused in India by Miss Mayo's book is as unrestrained in resentment as the book is in accusation. Clearly the picture painted is too black and some of the generalisations are far too sweeping. Some of the more extraordinary abuses spoken of as widely prevalent are certainly not widely prevalent to-day. In regard to the most serious of all wrongs inflicted on Indian women, that of premature motherhood, it can be said with some certainty that both in the villages and among the educated classes there has been some change for the better, but in this and other matters relating to the freedom health and happiness of India's women, the ground gained is still considerably insufficient, and the rate of progress still lamentably slow. That fact is admitted by the best minds in India, and Miss Mayo might have been forgiven for the rudeness with which she drew the world's attention to these festering sores had it not been for the suspicion that their existence was to be used as a pretext to justify the permanent detention of India in a political hospital for incurables.

NOT A POLITICAL MOVE.

Whatever may be Miss Mayo's personal view it does not appear that any perversions in India's social code can reasonably be used as an argument for the continuance of her political subjection. It is a well-recognized fact that European judges feel themselves less free than Indian judges to put a modern liberal interpretation upon the provisions of ancient Indian law, and just because they were foreigners our Governors have seldom ventured to give the lead against customs which claimed the sanction of religion. Indian reformers can afford to be bolder and have in fact in certain instances been bolder. The point is so plain that Indian political prospects can hardly be damaged by Miss Mayo's book. There is a far more danger that it may create social prejudice. It is, therefore, only fair to say that the best and most experienced authorities have repeatedly borne testimony to the domestic virtues of India, to the delicacy and respect with which women are treated in the typical Indian family. Human nature has risen superior to a social code which we Westerners cannot but condemn and neither the European nor the American need imagine himself more virtuous or more chivalrous than the Indian. Miss Mayo's book is surely one for India to remember and for the West to forget.—A. P.

DON'T CALL IT "MOTHER INDIA."

MR. SATYAMURTHY ON MAYO'S BOOK

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

Writing about Miss Katherine Mayo's book "Mother India" Mr. S. Satyamurthy M.L.C. says:—"I will not call it "Mother India." It is an insult to call this book by that name. I hope the people of India will, while profiting by the few facts mentioned in that book, resent the national insult and allow the book to remain in that obscurity from which it should never have been allowed to emerge."—A. P.

AMINABAD PARK AFFAIR.

STRAINED FEELINGS OF MUSLIMS

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15.

The authorities in the city of Lucknow having heard rumours of some sort of direct action on the part of Muslims consequent on the refusal of the Commissioner to interfere with the decision of the Municipal Board in the Aminabad Park affair, armed police was posted at all important centres of the city.

The situation is so far normal and there does not sem to be any likelihood of breach of peace.—Free Press.

AN EDITOR CONVICTED

CASE AGAINST A PROFESSOR

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

Mr. Lincoln, Additional District Magistrate has convicted Mr. Ramchandra, Editor of "Mihnat Kash" under Section 124 A I.P.C. and sentenced him to two years rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 500 in default to further six months imprisonment.

The trial is proceeding before the same Magistrate of Sardar Chanan Singh, a Professor in the Khalsa College, Amritsar under sections 465, 468 and 471 for alleged alteration in the date of his birth to make him eligible to appear for the I.C.S., examination.—A. P.

INDIAN HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.

The Indian Historical Records Commission will hold its tenth annual session at Rangoon on the 7th and 8th of December next. His Excellency the Governor of Burma has kindly consented to open the proceedings of the Commission on the morning of the 7th December.

THE WEATHER

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN NORTH EAST

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

Widespread rain has again fallen in North-East India and Burma and numerous thundershowers are reported from the Peninsula. Local thunder and rain has occurred in the extreme North where the weather is still slightly disturbed.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Hyderabad, North and Mysore and local in Assam, Bengal, Central India West, Kashmir, Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, Central Provinces, the Punjab East and North, and Madras Coast North.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, and Amherst three quarters of an inch; Rangoon one; Maymyo a half; Dibrugarh one and a half; Cox's Bazar one; Calcutta and Burdwan a half; Mymensigh two; Darjeeling three quarters; Cuttack and Purnea one; Indore three quarters; Rawalpindi one and a half; Sonamarg a quarter; Malegaon a half; Poona three quarters; Chitaldrug one; Bangalore three quarters; Cuddapah and Cocanada one.

Forecast:—Some increase in East Bengal and Assam.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 15TH SEPTEMBER 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 15th September 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 1.31" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded over the extreme north of the province and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in the eastern districts. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the submontane districts; the minimum was markedly below normal in the region of rainfall and locally in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was generally above normal; the minimum was lower than usual in the western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over lower Sind and southwest Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in defect in east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal at Kotah only; the minimum was lower than usual in west Rajputana and locally in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Indore reports 0.69" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Central India West and north Gujarat and in general moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is locally drier than usual in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was above normal in Central India West and locally in other parts the minimum was almost as usual throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Khandwa has had 0.11" of rain and Chanda 0.35". Skies are clear over the north of the area and libhtly to moderately clonded over the south. Humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the province; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Karwar reports 0.16" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Maximum temperature was locally above normal; the minimum was higher than usual at Ratnagiri and lower at Karwar. The highest temperature recorded yesterday at Bombay was 87 deg. .9 (3 deg. above normal) and the lowest 78 deg. .0 (1 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.44" of rain, Poona 0.72", Aurangbad 0.16" and Nizamabad 0.22". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in the south of the division and in excess locally in the north. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall, associated in most cases with thunderstorms, has been nearly general in north Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan and local in Central India West, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, the west Central Provinces and the Konkan. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 1.10" at Cuddapah and 0.83" at Bangalore.

DEFICIT IN PORT TRUST FINANCES.

DUE TO FALL IN EXPORT.

At the meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 13th September, 1927, the following main items of business were disposed of.

The Audited Accounts and the draft Administration Report for the year ending 31st March, 1927, were approved. It was decided to meet the deficit, amounting as previously announced to Rs. 11.47 lakhs, by withdrawal from the Revenue Reserve Fund, which fund will thereafter stand at Rs. 67.42 lakhs. The Chairman made a brief reference to the salient features of the year's working stating, in regard to the revenue deficit, that Bombay had probably during the past year been more adversely affected than other ports due to the fall in exports of two of the staple commodities handled by the Port, namely, cotton and seeds. Shipments of the former were smaller by 7 lakhs of bales, and the reduced traffic in seeds was also reflected in the revenue derived from the storage depots and from railway freight. There had been no increases in rates during the year, though several minor reductions had been made in the interests of trade. A saving of Rs. 12 lakhs in revenue expenditure compared with the Budget Estimates had been effected by retrenchment and rigid economy; borrowings on Loan account had been nil and expenditure on Capital account had been the lowest for the past 23 years.

REVISION OF RATES.

An amendment of the Bunders' Scale of Rates was approved to provide different rates of wharfage for groceries and provisions packed in cases, crates or casks in substitution of the existing single rate per case, and a further amendment was made to regularise the present practice of levying wharfage at the rate leviable on firewood, and simple laying-up charges, in respect of wooden vessels being broken up on the Port Trust Hards and Flats.

A letter from the Railway Board in regard to the charges payable to the Bombay Port Trust Railway by the B. B. and C. I. and G. I. P. Railways for terminal services was considered, and it was decided to ask Government to approve the terms of a compromise which had been provisionally arrived at in a Conference arranged by the Chairman with the Financial Commissioner to the Railway Board and the Agents of the two Railways.

CRUSADE AGAINST FASCISM.

LEAGUE OF FREE SPIRITS PROPOSED

TAGORE--BARBUSSE CORRESPONDENCE.

The following correspondence appears in the Visvabharati quarterly, between Henry Barbusse and Poet Rabindranath Tagore:—

Rabindranath in his reply to Henry Barbusse's touching note and appeal deprecates the "relentless physical force that at first coerces and then fascinates its victims into the abject obedience of slavery."

LETTER TO POET.

A MORAL PROTEST TO FASCISM.

Dear and Eminent Colleague.

Allow me to join a personal appeal to the one included herewith and to which I am requesting you to adhere. Your name is one of those which impose themselves in a league of great honest people who would stand up to oppose and fight the invading barbarity of Fascism.

I have worded this appeal spontaneously, without listening to any suggestion of a political order, or anything like it: I have only followed the feeling of solidarity and the voice of common sense. The evil is not without remedy. Something can be done, and what can be done before all with regard to the frightful proportions Fascism has taken, is to raise a moral protest, to mobilise the real public consciousness, and to give an explicit voice to the reprobation which is to be heard everywhere.

I must add that concerning the tenor of this appeal, I have exchanged views with Roman Rolland who is heartily with me, and who also thinks that a levy of free spirits a protest of enlightened and respected persons is the only thing likely, if it is organised and continuous, to put a stop to an abominable state of things.

Finally I inform you that I intend to create very soon an international review: Monde (World), whose mission it will be to diffuse the great human principles among the present international chaos, to struggle against the reactionary spirit and propaganda. This publication can become an important tribune in the intellectual, artistic, moral, and social planes, if personalities like yourself want it. It will be a vehicle for the voice of the Committee and will embody its high protest.

I would be thankful to you for telling me whether you accept to be considered as an occasional contributor to "Monde."

I would also be obliged to you for answering me, with regard to the appeal, in a letter which I could utilise in case of need by publishing it partly or in extracts.

With my feelings of high and devoted consideration.

HENRY BARBUSSE.

(The appeal is referred to in the letter)

TO THE FREE SPIRITS.

Since eight years that the war is over, the state of war is going on. In almost every country the essential liberties are threatened by violence. First one could believe that these were the last waves of a storm which would gradually subside, the consequence, fatal but transitory, of the pressure formerly exercised on martyrized people who reconquer their rights. But the mean interests of some groups or individuals have incorporated these blind forces; they have made of violence a system of government. Under the name of Fascism we see everywhere crushed or threatened all the conquests of freedom, that had been achieved by centuries of sacrifices and strenuous efforts: freedom of association, freedom of Press, freedom of opinion, and even conscience itself, all are persecuted. We can no longer remain silent in the presence of this bankruptcy of progress.

We think that the time has come to ask all the persons who exercise in our times any intellectual and moral influence in the world, to unite in a committee destined to struggle against the barbarous tide of Fascism.

In every country, under more or less open forms, but more and more audaciously and criminally, everywhere in forms more and more organised every day, a white terror is let loose on the populations, and the most sacred principles of individual and collective freedom.

Against that state of things which multiples the acts of violence, the most inexcusable and indeniable crimes, and threatens to bring about hideous occurrences, the public opposition of men who are universally admired and respected will build an effective barrier. The mere fact of such an international committee being constituted would have a capital repercussion over opinion, would enlighten it, attract its attention, and incite the masses to manifest their will in the sense of their interests and destinies. This initiative would also constitute an act of salutary pressure over the governments who manifest for Fascism an inadmissible helpfulness and complicity.

That is not all. Every day from Italy, Spain, Poland, from the Balkans, from everywhere, the echoes of numberless crimes and coups, reach us. Measures of reprisals deprive of their sustenance crowds of brave and loyal citizens. A shocking misery resigns in certain circles because of the dictature of the Fascist reaction. One of the first tasks of the committee will be to hold out their hand to these victims, to these martyrs, and to study the problem of their relief.

Once the Committee is constituted, outside every political party, uniquely on the plane of justice, reason and democratic progress which are in peril, this Committee will decide through what means its high and righteous mission can be realized.

It is therefore an adhesion of principles that we request from each of those to whom we address this appeal.

HENRI BARBUSSE.

REPLY TO ABOVE.

Dear Friend,

It is needless to say that your appeal has my sympathy, and I feel certain that it represents the voices of numerous others who are dismayed at the sudden outbursts of violence from the depth of civilisation.

It is natural to expect in primitive peoples their faith in ceremonies of power-worship dripping with human blood; their awe-struck veneration for the relentless physical force that, at first, coerces and then fascinates its victims into the abject obedience of slavery. Such a mental attitude only indicate an immaturity of moral consciousness which, like the thoughtless cruelty of adolescence, can claim a future of growth for its rectification.

But when a similar phenomenon makes its appearance among cultured peoples, it proves the second infancy of senility that has lost its control over animal passions. Its greed is not of impulsive youth, but of a hardened old age officially unscrupulous. Its infection is noxious because while it exhales from its core an unwholesome odour of decay and death its outer skin swells and glows with an exultant flush of rottenness.

Therefore I rejoice at the fact that there are individuals who still believe in a higher destiny of man, proving in their suffering the deathless life of the human soul ever realy to fight its own aberrations.

You ask me for occasional contributions to your proposed international review 'Monde,' which I shall remember when I have a little leisure, which is growing scarcer as I grow older.

Cordially Yours,

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Major T C W Fowle, First Assistant Resident, to act as Political Resident, Aden, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on leave of Major-General Sir J. H. K. Stewart.

Captain J. Jarvie Purves, M.C., 4th Battalion, 11th Sikh Regiment, to be Assistant Political Resident, Perim, with effect from the 24th August, 1927, vice Captain P. H. Denyer.

Mr. G. A. Hiremath to be District Deputy Collector, Ratnagiri, vice Rao Bahadur B. A. Palekar.

Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Anant Palekar, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, vice Mr. G. A. Hiremath.

Mr. S. K. Wodeyar, District Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar, is granted leave on half average pay for four months in continuation of the leave granted to him.

The appointment of Mr. W. H. B. Wight, Electrical Inspector for the Aden Settlement and the Aden Cantonment, sanctioned in Government Notification No. 8694, dated the 7th December, 1926, is extended for another year.

With effect from 29th June, 1927, vice Mr. W. F. Hudson, C.I.E., I.C.S., confirmed as 2nd Grade Commissioner—

Messrs. J. A. Pope, I.C.S., G S Hardy, I.C.S., A. R. Dalal, I.C.S., and A F L. Brayne, to be Collectors and to remain seconded.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., to be Collector.

The temporary appointment of a Second Grade Deputy Collector is extended up to 27th December, 1926, and to appoint Mr. Kashinath Ganesh Dhandarphale to hold it and to continue to do duty as Huzur Deputy Collector, Ahmednagar.

A temporary appointment of a Second Grade Deputy Collector is created from 12th February, 1927, up to 16th July, 1927, and Mr. Kashinath Ganesh Dhandarphale is appointed to hold it up to the 28th February, 1927, and Mr. P. V. Domingo to hold it thereafter.

A NEW SPIRIT OF ADVENTURE

CALCUTTA MAYOR'S TRIBUTE TO PARSI CYCLISTS.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

A public reception was accorded to the Parsi world cyclists at a meeting held at the University Institute Hall. Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, Major, who presided, said the example of these brave young men would instil a new spirit of adventure in the country.

Mr. Bapasola, one of the cyclists, said these tours were expected to establish unity and fellow-feeling.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, September 13.

THRILLING ADVENTURES ON THE WAY.

The world-cyclists, who have arrived in Calcutta, are repeating the story of their four years' pilgrimage to audiences in different parts of the city. Of the six Parsi youths who set out from Bombay in October 1923, three are completing their world tour. The route was planned so as to include the most difficult overland desert journey. Having safely traversed Baluchistan, travelling unarmed as has been their custom throughout, they had to cross the four deserts of Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Sinai, with temperatures ranging up to 130—so hot that they could not touch the metal parts of their bicycles. From Egypt they sailed to Italy, where one evening they were arrested as spies and released next morning with apologies. They pushed their bicycles over the passes of the Alps in the snows of winter, toured through Europe, and reached the British Isles in the summer of 1925. As members of the Y.M.C.A. they received in every land the hospitality of that Association, and were able to pay their way by lecturing from its platforms. In America, when crossing the Rocky Mountains, they had to push their bicycles uphill for fifty miles, but were rewarded on the Pacific coast by fine stretches of road where they made 230 miles in two days. After Japan came Korea, and the rigours of a Manchurian winter, when their breath froze on their lips. China in the midst of civil war provided many adventures, floods and bandits added to their troubles, and in the far interior, one of the party was laid low with typhoid fever. In Indo-China they tasted again the benefits of law and order, and were imprisoned for two days for unwittingly transgressing the immigration laws. After Siam came Burma, and the difficult overland route by Bhamo and Manipur, pushing their bicycles by forest tracks infested with tigers and elephants, till they reached Dacca. It now remains for them to continue their journey by Madras road to Cape Comorin and Ceylon, and then home by way of Poona to Bombay.

The three young Parsi cyclists who have achieved this remarkable journey of 41,000 miles are A. B. Hakim, J. P. Bapasola, and R. J. Bhumgara. 'We have not undertaken this tour as a pleasure trip,' they explain," or for a wager, or for a prize; nor are we backed by any individual. But we are out to make a name for our country in the world of sport and adventure. in other words, we wish to link up India with the leading sporting nations of the world, and as members of the Y.M.C.A. it is our aim to increase International friendship and brotherhood among the youths.'—A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 15.

Nurjehan, Robb, Java.
Baron Dalmeny, Hill, Durban.
Ormara, Logan, Moulmein.
Chakla, Betangh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 16.

Alavi, Ward, Jeddah.
Varela, Hall, Busreh.
Jalapalaka, Courtney, Rangoon.
Jalaputra, Owens, Calcutta.

LOADING.

Sept. 15.

Steamer Celebes Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Baroda for Busreh.
Steamer Macilwrath for Dunkirk.

S S Nurjehan:—The T M Co's steamer Nurjehan arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Baron Dalmeny:—The steamer Baron Dalmeny arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban with a cargo of coal.

S S Ormara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Ormara arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a general cargo and rice.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Alavi:—The T M Co's steamer Alavi will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Jalapalaka:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalapalaka will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Jalaputra:—The Scindia S N Co's steamer Jalaputra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Delta will arrive to-day at about 6 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 30th ultimo, a general cargo and 106 passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

The B I S N Co's mail steamer Karoa will arrive to-day at about 7 a.m. from Durban with mails, a general cargo, 95 saloon and 144 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF PILGRIMS.

A. Nimazee's steamer Intaba will arrive to-day from Jeddah with a general cargo and pilgrims.

The P G S N Co's steamer Zayani will arrive to-day from Jeddah with a general cargo and pilgrims.

EXPORTS

Sept. 15.

S S Rajputana for London:—50 bales hemp, S Parmanand; 22 bales cow hides tanned, H Moloobhoy; 100 cwts buffalo horns, A H L Tharia.

S S City of Canterbury for Liverpool:—10 bales cotton thread waste, 100 bales cotton fly oily, Textile Waste Co; 60 cwts niger seed, C Jivanlal and Co; 800 cwts groundnut oil cakes, Moosabhoy and Co; 1000 cwts myrabolams, J Moolchand and Co.

For Dunkirk:—50 bales cotton fly, Textile Waste Co; 120 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Ocean Prince for Dunkirk:—115 bales goat hair, K Esmail; 110 bales cotton raw, H Nensey and Co; 41 bales cotton raw, Vurdhman Bros; 79 bales cotton raw, Chachatty and Thackersey.

S S Clan Macilraith for Dunkirk:—2,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Okenfels for Antwerp:—5000 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Bros; 500 cwts myrabolams, J Moolchand and Co; 1000 cwts myrabolams, K Megji; 1000 tons manganese ore, Volkart Bros; 393 barrels 41 drums 83 cases aniline dye dry, 1 case aniline dye dry and paste, 3 cases alizarine, Havero Trading Co; 35 bales wool raw, Shmji Mal.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

MODERATE BUSINESS IN JUTES.

CALCUTTA, September 15.

In the share market in jutes there was only a moderate business passing without any quotable change. Cottons show no change. In coals there was a moderate business at unchanged rates. Teas were quiet. Rajnagore dropped two points. In industrials Bengal Iron and Indian Iron and Steel are both easier on profit-taking. B. I. Corporation pref. are marked up about 2 points. Government securities were quiet. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—4 per cent. loan 1960|70 88|13.

Banks:—Imperial Bank contributory 370.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref. 99.

Cottons:—Bengal-Nagpur Cotton ord. 26, Dunbar ord. 250, Kesoram pref. 79.

Jutes:—Auckland ord. 365, Belvedere ord. 663|8, Budge Budge ord. 608|8. Cheviot 348, Clive 46|6, Gourepore pref. 103 8, Howrah 54|14, National 54|8, Presidency 10|15, Reliance pref. 126, Union 784.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was 1s. 5 15|16d. and demand bills were 1s. 5 31|32d.—A. P.

Short Cuts to Beauty

By MIMOSA.

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results, is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients, if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"Beauty in Breathing."—Yes, indeed, a great deal can be done toward brightening the eyes and complexion by systematic breathing for ten minutes each morning and evening; breathe slowly and deeply to the fullest capacity of the lungs. You should stand erect by an open window. Of course, the corsets should not be worn during this exercise.

"About Shampooing."—Even the best shampoo is somewhat drying, and if your hair is not naturally oily, I suggest that just before the shampoo you apply olive oil thoroughly to the scalp, rubbing it into the hair roots vigorously. Then use pure stallax for the shampoo. Dissolve a teaspoonful in a cup of hot water. This will leave the hair very clean and glossy.

"A Velvety Skin."—It is hard to tell you what kind of powder to use, skins vary so. I suggest that in your difficulty you use no powder at all, but apply a little lotion made by dissolving one ounce of cleminite in four ounces of water. This gives a much better finish than any powder, suits all complexions, and stays upon the face during the most trying conditions, as long as you could wish. It makes the skin look very soft and velvety, and its use cannot be detected.

"Renewing the Complexion."—Yes, the discoloured, faded outer veiling of the complexion must be absolutely removed, and I know of no safe way to do this except to use a little Mercolized Wax, applying it at night like cold cream. The active principle in Mercolized Wax soon absorbs the weakened and devitalised surface which so annoys you, revealing the fresh and beautiful young skin underneath, which is always there only waiting to be freed. The process usually takes about ten days, is quite harmless, and acts so imperceptibly that no one can tell what you are doing.

"Long, Curling Lashes."—Clipping the eye lashes is very often unsuccessful. They sometimes do not grow again. Far better to apply a little pure mennaline with the fingers to the eyebrows and lashes just before retiring at night. This greatly stimulates the growth, and darkens the colour of the hairs.

"How To Make Hair Tonic."—There is no reason why you should buy the high-priced hair tonics you mention, when you can make just as good or better yourself at home. Get an ounce of boranium, and mix with a quarter-pint of bay rum. Apply this to the scalp each night, working it in with the finger tips, and in a short time you should see a considerable improvement, and find a complete absence of dandruff.

"To Reduce Plumpness."—The latest method of reducing obesity certainly is far more pleasant and convenient than all previous methods. It consists merely in taking clynol berries. The fat person who wants to reduce without the usual rigid diet, exercise, sweating baths, etc., now puts a few of these little brown berries in his or her pocket and swallows three or four each day. Most chemists stock them.

"The Rouge Question."—Complexions of your type never acquire a natural rosy tint, no matter what may be done for them. If you really insist upon a colour, let me dissuade you from your evident inclination to use rouge. A far more refined thing to do is merely to apply a little ordinary colliandum with the finger tips, thus accomplishing the desired result by a means which is not obvious.

"Annoying Odours."—The annoying odour you mention arises from an acid condition in the perspiration. It can easily be nullified by an occasional application of powdered pergol to the affected surfaces.

"Removing Hair."—I always recommend caution in the selection of a hair remover, and therefore suggest that you only use powdered pheminol, instead of the depilatories you mention. This powder, applied direct to the superfluous hair, causes it to wither and die in a few moments, when it can be rubbed off, leaving no trace.

"About Soap."—I should say that your trouble is caused by the soaps you have been trying. Personally, I always recommend a soap called Pilenta, because I have never known it to fail to give satisfaction. It is an absolutely pure superfatted soap, designed exclusively for use upon delicate skins, and it has the most delightful perfume I have ever found.

"Care of the Lips."—I regret to say lips like yours never will have a bright colour. They go with the type. I see no real harm in resorting to an innocent artificial aid, especially when it makes so much difference as in your case. The best thing for the purpose is just a little stick of plain prolactum; applied to the lips it gives a very pretty natural colour, besides keeping them soft and moist.

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PROGRESS OF JODHPUR.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.

STATE BANQUET TO A. G. G IN RAJPUTANA.

In the course of the speech delivered by Major His Highness Raj Rajeshwar Saramad Rajai Hind Maharaja Dhiraj Sri Sir Umed Singhji Sahib Bahadur K.C.S.I. K.C.V.O., of Jodhpur at the State Banquet held at the Raika-Bagh Palace at Jodhpur in honour of Mr. L. W. Reynolds C.I.E., M. C., I.C.S. Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, it was stated as under:—

Mr. Reynolds, ladies and gentlemen,—I rise to offer a most cordial welcome to my distinguished guest and friend the Hon. Mr. L. W. Reynolds Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and to wish him the best of health and success both now and throughout his time in Rajputana. It is a great pleasure to me that he is accompanied by my late Private Secretary Mr. Evans.

It is a great disappointment to me that Mrs. Reynolds has been unable to be of the party; and I am sure this feeling is shared by all her other old friends here. I hope it will not be very long before she will give me the pleasure of a visit here.

There is not much that I can tell Mr. Reynolds about Jodhpur. We had the pleasure and advantage of having him here as Resident for 5 years; and what he does not know about the State is not worth telling. His assistance and counsel will always be of service to the State, and I hope he will often be here to give it. I am much indebted to him for all the very thorough work he did for the State during my minority. He gave several sharp turns to the screw of efficiency and left the administration in a progressive state; and I think I can fairly claim that it is still rolling steadily forward on the impetus which he gave to it. The following figures are of interest in this respect. During the four years ending with the last financial year, one crore and 16 lakhs have been spent on the Railway and Public Works; the annual expenditure on the State Forces has risen by 2 lakhs; on Education by one and a half lakhs and on Medical and Police nearly by one lakh each; while the scale of pay of a large number of establishments has been increased. Yet in spite of all these charges, the invested reserves of the State, during the past four years, have increased by over half a crore.

PROVIDENT FUND AND GRATUITY.

In 1925 a Provident Fund was introduced for all State servants, to which the Darbar contributes cent per cent with the employees, and also allows compound interest on the yearly balances. In addition every employee on the introduction of the fund was credited with a gratuity for all past service rendered; such gratuity forming part of his provident Fund account. There are now some three thousand subscribers to the fund.

In the Medical line a scheme is now in hand for a considerable extension of medical assistance to the various districts of the the State. Also a new Hospital costing about 16 lakhs is under construction just outside the Jodhpur City, and will I hope reach completion in the near future.

As regards communications, a sum of over one crore of rupees has been spent as already stated, on railway development during the past 4 years.

Traffic organisation has been thoroughly overhauled and an extensive programme of relaying the existing line is now in hand.

EDUCATION IN STATE.

Education in the State has been very actively promoted by the Member-in-Charge Mr. Drake Brockman, with the result that much progress has been achieved. In 1924 for instance there was not a single Primary School in Jagir area; whereasnow there are 34. In 1923-24 I allotted one lakh of rupees specifically for this extension of Jagir education. The old Darbar High School formerly without boarding accommodation or adjoining play-ground is now established in a spacious up-to-date building, with boarding house and fine open surroundings for recreation purposes. A new post of "Director of Education" has been created; and the Darbar have been fortunate in securing for the appointment the services of Mr. A. P. Cox of the United Provinces.

In other Departments I must mention my Police Force, who in the past 2 or 3 years have completely annihilated 3 notorious gangs of dacoits who were the terror of the neighbourhood.

REPLY OF A. G. G.

The Hon. Mr. L. W. Reynolds, in reply, in the course of his speech, said:—

The account which Your Highness has just given of the activities of your administration show with what ability and energy Your Highness has proceeded to build on the foundations which were then prepared. I have no hesitation in asserting that the record of progress which Your Highness has just described is one of which any Ruler even though of riper years and experience than Your Highness might well be proud. If I attempted to say all that I should like on the various subjects to which Your Highness has referred I fear I should put too great strain on the patience of my audience.

EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

I have listened with interest to Your Highness statement of what has been done to increase the educational and medical facilities in the State. The improvement of the education of the children of the Sardars and the Nobles of Marwar is of vital importance. I cannot claim to be an edcational expert, but I must admit to a feeling of misgiving at the stress which has hitherto in many places been laid on literary education. Too often it results in the student climbing the ladder to find himself on a crowded platform looking down on a chasm already filled with the unemployed. I therefore heard with delight rumours that Your Highness was contemplating measures for encouraging education and in matters more suited to a pastoral and agricultural people and I feel very strongly that a practical type of education which will fit the sons of Jagirdars to take an interest in the development of their own villages and estates will be of the greatest value.

HOSPITAL BUILDING.

The splendid hospital building which I had the pleasure of visiting with Your Highness this morning bears eloquent testimony to Your Highness' anxiety to promote the health and happiness of your people by providing for the relief of the sick all the comforts and facilities which modern medical science can suggest. When finished it will, as Your Highness has said, be one of the best and most completely equiped institution of its kind in India and Major Hance will, I feel sure, be grateful to Your Highness for providing him with such a splendid theatre for his activities.

In conclusion I desire to thank Your Highness for your kind expression of regret that my wife was unable to accompany me. I need not assure you that nothing would have given her more pleasure than to have been able to join me on my visit here.

Your Highness, I once more thank you for the cordial welcome you have extended to me.

DARBAR GOPALDAS HONOURED

The first general meeting of the newly started Nadiad Citizens' Association was held on Sunday, (the 11th inst) in the premises of the late Rao Bahadur Manordas Harkhchand, Bombay. The meeting was convened in honour of Darbar Shree Gopaldas, Messers Fulchand B. Shree Gopaldas, Messrs Fulchand B. Shah, Gokaldas Talatiard Sunderal Joshi, who were invited in Bombay by the Kaira Charotar Flood Relief Committe to give the Bombay Public firsthand information re. Relief work Carried on in Nadiad District. Besides leading citizens of Nadiad, also prominent men of Kaira district, were present.

Messrs. Gokaldas Talati. Fulchand B. Shah, Sundarlal Joshi. Chandrashanker Pandya Ambalal Parikh Ambalal Jani & Pardubhai Sharma and thers addressed the meeting. All of them dwelt on the need of helping the flood stricken middle class fafilies of Nadiad and Kaira District and also emphasised the potentialities of such a central organisation as the recently started Nadiad Citizens' Association. In conclusion Mr. Ambalal Parikh thanked the guests and eulogised the services of Darbar Gopaldas and his co-workers and assured them of humble but hearty support of the Association towards relief of middleclass families of Nadiad.

"The Association" he said, was a keenly felt disideratum, and it was the intention of the inauguratary to make it a Superliving organism with the help & cooperation of all classes of Local Nadiad residents.)" Light refreshment brought the proceedings to a close.

At the Assam Legislative Council on Wednesday, a resolution of Mr. Paresh Lal Shome, (Swarajist) on the Koran Tearing case, demanding the dismissal of the police officer concerned, was carried after a lively debate.—Free Press.

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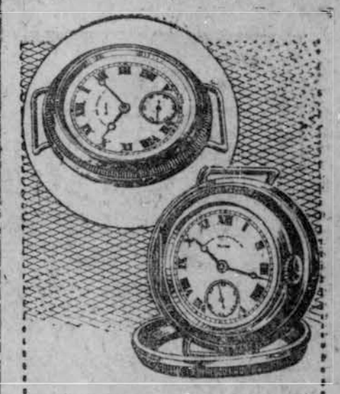

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